



Rajputana and Ajmer

List of

Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages

SEVENTH EDITION

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PREFACE.

THE materials for this work projected in 1890 by Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, were collected from the States through the Political Officers according to certain specified instructions with regard to arrangement. They were afterwards compiled, at Colonel Trevor's request, and put into their present form by Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S., then Political Agent, Bikaner, who drew on the Rajputana Gazetteer for the historical extracts inserted to render clearer the position of the Ruling Princes, Chiefs and leading families noticed. For purposes of reference, the compilation will, it is hoped, prove useful and supply a recognized want. It must not be regarded as strictly accurate in all details of family history which have been supplied from interested sources. They have, however, been checked as far as possible.

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The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana and Ajmer.

Introduction.

[Contributed by Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., to the *Gazetteer of Rajputana*, dated 1879]

THE faint outlines which can be traced of the condition of the country now called Rajputana, for one or two centuries before the Muhammadans invaded Upper India, indicate that it was subject for the most part to two or three very powerful tribal dynasties. Of these, the dynasty of the Rathor family, which ruled at Kanauj, appears to have had the widest dominion; for the early Arabian geographers make the frontier of Kanauj continuous with Sind, and Al-Marudi styles the Kanauj monarch one of the kings of Sind. However this may be, it seems certain that the Kanauj territory extended far westward beyond the Jumna into Rajputana, while much of the south-western part was included within the limits of another great kingdom which had its capital in Gujarat. Other tribal dynasties succeeded, and in the eleventh century, about the period of the first Muhammadan inroad into the interior of Northern India, the leading tribes were the Solankhyas of Anhilwara in Gujarat, the Chauhans at Ajmer, and the Rathors at Kanauj. The Gehlot clan had established itself in the Mewar country which is still held by the Sesodias, a sept of the Gehlots. The Rathors and Sodas held the north-western deserts, where they are still dwelling, and the Kachhwaha clan had occupied the eastern tracts about Jaipur, now their Chief's capital.

The desert which lies between Sind and Rajputana appears to have sheltered the tribes from any serious inroads of the Arabs who reigned in Sind, but from the north-west their territory was more exposed. Thus the first Musalman invasions found Rajput dynasties seated in all the chief cities of the north and ruling large territories throughout the rich Gangetic plains, at Lahore, Delhi, Kanauj and Ajodhya. Mahmud of Ghazni marched to Kanauj, in 1017 A. D., and reached Muttra; a few years later he subdued Lahore, and in 1024 he made his celebrated expedition to Somnath in Gujarat, marching from Muttra across the Rajput countries to Ajmer. The Solankhyas of Anhilwara were overcome, but the Rajputs barred Mahmud's return by Ajmer, and he was forced to find his way back through the Sind deserts.

In 1170 a furious war broke out between the Solankhyas of Anhilwara and the Chauhans of Ajmer, in which the former were defeated, and about the same time began the famous feud between the Chauhans

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and the Rathors of Kanauj. These dissensions weakened the dynasties ; nevertheless when Shahab-ud-din began his invasions, the Chauhans fought hard before they were driven out of Delhi and Ajmer in 1193 A.D. Next year Kanauj was taken and the Rathor princes, utterly broken in the Gangetic Doab, emigrated to the country which they have since ruled in North-Western Rajputana. But Ajmer was still sharply disputed, though Kutb-ud-din, Shahab-ud-din's Governor in India, managed at last to drive back the tribes, united to contest his occupation of the middle countries, and to force his way through them again into Gujarat. Ajmer and Anhilwara, the former Rajput capitals, were garrisoned by his troops, and the Musalmans appear gradually to have overawed, if they did not entirely reduce, the open country between and about these two places, having garrisoned the fortresses and secured the natural outlets of Rajputana towards Gujarat on the south-west and the Jumna on the north-east. The effect was probably to press back the clans more into the outlying districts, where a more difficult and less inviting country afforded a second line of defence against the foreigner, a line which they have held successfully up to the present day. The existing capitals of the modern States indicate the positions to which the earlier chiefs retreated. One clan (the Bhatis) had before this founded Jaisalmer in the extreme north-west, having been driven across the Sutlej by the Ghaznavi conquerors. The Rathors settled down among the sands of Marwar ; the Sesodias pushed inward from north-east and south-west, concentrating on the Mewar plateau behind the scraps of the Aravallis while the Jadauns were protected by the hills and ravines that lie along the Chambal. From these and other migrations and settlements grew up gradually, with varying features and conditions, the Rajput clans and much more recent.

questions of the more powerful and predominant clans, the smaller States are either the separate conquests of a sept that parted company from the main clan or the appanage of some Chief who set up independently. They have all, in fact, a very similar origin. When the dominant families of a clan lost their dominion in the fertile regions of the north-west, one part of the clan seems to have remained in the conquered country, while another part, probably the defeated Chief's kinsmen and followers, went off westward and carved out another, though much poorer, dominion. They were gradually hemmed up into parts of the country productive enough to yield food and rent, and defensible against the great armies of the invaders.

itself elsewhere. In this way the whole of Rajasthan appears to have

invasion are now called States, under the rule of the Chief of the clan

dominant. Of course the original type of tribal dominion has been modified ; towns have grown up round the ancient forts, and the Chiefs have, in some instances, modernized their status towards the likeness of a territorial king. Nevertheless, on the whole, these States are still essentially the possessions of clans, and, as such, can be defined and distinguished territorially ; nor is the political nature or tenure of these States properly intelligible without bearing their origin in mind. Setting aside, then, the two of Jat States and the Muhammadan principality of Tonk, we may describe Rajputana as the region within which the pure-blooded Rajput States have maintained their independence under their own chieftains, and have kept together their primitive societies ever since their principal dynasties in Northern India were cast down and swept away by the Musalman irruption. Of the States of Rajputana, eighteen belong to the first rank in the Empire, being under treaty with the Imperial Government, and of these eighteen, fifteen are still ruled by the Chiefs of Rajput clans or families, two of the other three belonging to Jat families and one to a Muhammadan dynasty*. A sixteenth Rajput State is Shahpura which has no treaty with the Empire, and which differs from the others both as to its origin and as to the nature of its political connections. The Chief of Shahpura holds his lands by distinct grants from two different superiors, the Rana of Mewar and the Empire. The sixteen Rajput States may be arranged according to the different clans which founded them, and to which the ruling family of necessity belongs in the following manner —

| Clan | Sub-division or sept | State |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Rathor | . | Jodhpur (Marwar) Bikaner Kishangarh Mewar (Udaipur) |
| Sesodia | . | Banswara Dungarpur Partabgarh Shahpura |
| Chauhan | { Hara Deoria | { Bundi Kotah Sirohi |
| Jadaun | Bhatta | { Karauli Jaisalmer |
| Kachhwaha Jhala | Naruka | { Jaipur Alwar Jhalawar. |

The small Chiefships of Khetri in the Shaikhawati district of Jaipur is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura ; as the Chiefs holds one part of his territory, the pargana of Kot Puthi, by a grant made on behalf of the British Government by Lord Lake in 1803 and subsequently confirmed as a free gift in perpetuity. On the eastern border of Rajputana, beyond the States of Bundi and Kotah, are seven

*NOTE.—From the 1st April 1933 the States of Palanpur and Danta have come into political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana

estates called the seven Kotris held by seven Rajput families of the Hara clan which belong to a peculiar political arrangement.

..... There are of other minor Chiefs of similar class in different parts of Rajputana, who claimed some kind of privileged status and separate jurisdiction under the ruling power of the State within which their lands are included. This claim is usually by virtue of having descended from a distant stock, or of having originally conquered and maintained their lands without aid or commission from the state's ruler, but on their own score and venture; they nevertheless pay tribute to the State's Chief and are subject to his general authority. Such are the Chiefs of Sikar in Jaipur, of Nimrana in Alwar, of Fatehgarh in Kushanagarh (though he pays no tribute) and of Kushalgarh in Banswara though the last mentioned Chief (who also holds lands of Ratlam) has been withdrawn from direct subordination to Banswara. The Bhil Chiefs of the Mewar hill tracts belong to a slightly different category, though they assert internal independence of Udaipur and the Thakur of Lawa, a small feudatory, has, for peculiar reasons, been declared separate from Tonk to which he was subordinate up to 1870. Besides these minor or mediatized Chiefships there are other gradations of status and rank; but their classification to the great estate-holders with high rank and formal hereditary privileges rather than separate political jurisdiction.

The remaining under Rajput Chiefs, are of a different class. Tonk was formed out of the ceded territory of Amir Khan to hold certain lands which he possessed in 1817, it consists of six separate districts, of which three only are within the administrative province of Rajputana. The Jat States of Bharatpur and Dholpur are the other two; the first is governed by the descendant of the bold and adroit landholders, who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial Chiefs during the confusion of the eighteenth century; the second, Dholpur, is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier, though it first acquired political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances. But, whereas the Bharatpur Chief kept his territory intact, and even increased it during the contest between the Marhattas and the English at the beginning of this century, the Dholpur Chief in the same period lost a great part of his acquisitions. These two States, lying as they do outside Central India, did not fall within the range of the treaties of 1817-18. These States, therefore, are governed each by a family of the Jat tribe, which gives to that particular tribe a sort of precedence and privilege in the States but their constitution is by no means tribal in the meaning with which that word applies to the territory of a Rajput clan. In Tonk the descendant of Amir Khan is an autocratic Nawab of the ordinary Indian type.

It has been explained that the existing Rajput States trace their historic descent from the ancient tribal settlements in this part of India;

and as they differ in origin from the great majority of States in other parts of the Empire, so do they in political constitution. A Rajput State, where its peculiar structure has been least modified, means the territory over which a particular clan or division of a clan claims dominion for its Chief and political predominance for itself by right of occupation or conquest. A Rajput Chief is the head of a clan which have for many centuries been lords of the soil, or of the greater part of it, lying within the State's limits, and, as a ruler, instead of being an absolute despot, he exercises a jurisdiction more or less limited over an aristocracy consisting principally of his kin-men and connections, while in the cities and throughout the districts not within the estates of the great fief-holders his authority is absolute. In the Western States, where the original type is best preserved, the dominant clans are still much in the position which they took up on first entry upon the land, and there we find all the territory (with exceptions in favour of particular grantees) still parcelled out among the Rajputs, mainly among the branch families of the dominant clan and their offshoots.

All over the west it would be difficult to find a single important estate not held by a Rajput. The supreme governing authority in a Rajput State is, of course, in the hands of the hereditary Chief of the dominant clan, who is supposed to be the nearest legitimate descendant in direct male line from the founder of the States, according to the genealogy of the tribe.

But even primogeniture has been required to qualify up to a low standard of competence, and when direct heirs fail, the Chief may be chosen from any branch of the stock group, the choice sometimes going from one branch to another according to critical needs and circumstances. The right of adoption by a Rajput Chief of his successor according to law and customs, on failure of natural heirs, has been formally recognised by the British Government.

When the succession is disputed, the Imperial Government is often forced to step in and arbitrate and decide. The interior economy of a complete Rajput family has often suggested the analogy of feudalism, though in fact there are essential differences. There is however a chain of mutual authority and subordination which runs from the Chief by gradations downwards to the possessor of one or more villages. The lands are for the most part divided off and inherited among the branch families of the dominant clan, some considerable estates being held by families of a different clan who have come in by marriage or by anterior settlement in the country. Very large estates are held by the hereditary heads of the branch septs which have spread out from the main stock and by kindred families which are as boughs to the great branches.

These estates are owned and inherited by Chiefs, who much resemble the State Chief in miniature, where they are strong and independent. The relations of these minor Chiefs to the State Chief differ very much in different States, in the best preserved States of the west and south-west they exercise almost complete jurisdiction each within his own domain proper: and their obedience to any unusual command of the State Chief depends on his power to enforce it. They pay him certain dues or assessed contribution rated upon their

income and regulated by immemorial custom; they are bound to render military service against the foreigner and against rebels, to make additional emergent contributions in war time; and their lands are usually rated at so many horsemen or footmen to be furnished yearly for the ordinary public service. The number of followers to be maintained may depend on the value of the land and upon the rank and consequence of the estate-holder. At every succession to an estate the heir is bound to do homage to the Chief and to pay a fine of some value—these acts being essential to entry into legal possession of his inheritance. He also pays some customary dues of a feudal nature and is bound to personal attendance at certain periods and occasions. In the States of the west, belonging to the Rathor and Sesodia clans, the domains of all the subordinate Chiefs are rated at a certain valuation of annual rent-roll, and for every thousand rupees a certain number of armed men must be provided for the State's service. In some States this service has been commuted for cash payments, but the great land-holders have usually resisted this change, which obviously tends to increase the Chief's power and to lessen their own. Disobedience to a lawful summons or order involves sequestration of lands, if the Chief can enforce it; but it is rare that an estate is confiscated outright and annexed to Crown lands, as the whole federation of minor Chiefs would be against such an absorption if there were any practical alternative. So long as the minor Chiefs fulfil their customary obligations, they hold their estates on conditions as well founded and defined as those on which the ruling Chief governs his territory, and their tenure is often just as ancient, and their authority, within their own limits, often as absolute.

In fact the system upon which the land is distributed among the branch families and other great hereditary land-holders, is the basis of the political constitution of a Rajput State and forms its characteristic distinction. It is a feudal, though it has grown in feudalism. The tenure of the land is based on the payment of financial aids, but its source is to be found in the original clan occupation of the lands and in the privileges of kinship and purity of descent from the original occupants or conquerors. The subordinate Chiefs really claim to be copartners with the rulers in their right to dominion over the soil and to the fruits of it. Of course this constitutional principle has been much changed in practice in many of the States, especially since the Mahmttas disorganized Rajputana at the end of the last century. In the Eastern Rajput States, which were most exposed to the attacks of Mughal, Mahratta and Pathan, the clan system has been much effaced politically, and some Chiefs have centralized their power so as to obtain almost absolute jurisdiction over the whole of their territories; moreover, the Rajputs are very few among the population of some of these States. In Kotah the clan system was almost extinguished by Zalim Singh, who brought the land mainly under direct fiscal management and substituted his own armed police for the feudal contingents. In Bundi some

relations of the Chief still hold large grants, but without any independent jurisdiction. Bharatpur and Dholpur are Jat States in which the Chief's power is supreme, and in the Muhammadan State of Tonk the Rajput land-holders have been inevitably depressed while the Government is of the ordinary Muhammadan type. So that, whereas in the north and west a ruling Chief would hardly break through the compact front which his clansmen could at once oppose to any serious political encroachment and has a dubious jurisdiction within the domains of his leading kinsmen, in the east and south a Chief has his State more or less directly under his own executive power and a people of whom his clansmen form a small part. In the small Eastern State of Karauhi, however, the clan system is still vigorous.

Around and below the great minor Chiefs and families are the kinsfolk, who belong to the same sept of the clan, and who hold land of more or less extent, either independently of their head or on a sort of grant from him. In Western Rajputana there are large tracts of lands held by groups of Rajput proprietors, who represent a settlement anterior to, or at least coeval with, that of the dominant clan, which settlement may have been either that of an alien clan that has kept its lands undisturbed, or of a distinct sept belonging to the ruling clan. Some of the alien clans have been brought in later by marriage alliances or by having come as a contingent to aid the Chief of the country in some hard-fought war or distant expedition, services for which they received an allotment of land. The heads of these alien families often hold high rank in the State

The administrative business of a State usually falls into several different departments which are under hereditary officials—a very important class, of which the members almost always belong to particular castes and families—rarely to a Rajput clan. In some States the highest offices belong by heritage to a great kinsman of the Chief; though these offices are apt to become honorary, as they have become in Europe and the real power gets into the hands of very acute instruments of the Chief's good pleasure. It is often imprudent to place much authority in the hands of a leading noble, nor are the Thakurs usually qualified for the transaction of affairs, while they would rather look down upon official duties unless accompanied by very substantial rank and influence. In fact, the condition of internal government in Rajputana much resembles what has passed in Europe, the ruler seeks to strengthen himself at the cost of the nobles, the nobles are on the watch against the encroachments of the ruler, and the officials are the astute men of business the *gens de la robe* of Europe, expert in law and finance, whose aid in such times has always been so essential to the ruler. . . . As the tendency of all office in Rajputana is to become hereditary, and as the right of the children and relations of an official to be provided for in the public service is universally recognized, the Chief is always surrounded by a crowd of qualified claimants. . . . Several of the official families are descended

from persons of the writing commercial castes who accompanied the earliest immigration of the ruling Chiefs into the country.

The great estate-holders, called the Thakurs, live most of the year in their forts on their own lands, and in the west they manage their own domains with little State interference, distributing justice and collecting their taxes and rents. When some complainant has interest enough to get an appeal seriously taken up at headquarters, or when some disorder or deed of notorious violence has created scandal, the ruling Chief interposes vigorously, though the matter is usually settled by a fine or a present. Where the Thakurs are most independent, they go little to Court, though there is usually a fixed period when each man of rank is bound to attend on his Chief, and on great occasions they all assemble.

Where their separate status and power have been much reduced, they gravitate towards the level of privileged courtiers, whose places in the Chief's presence and at ceremonies are regulated by very minute etiquette. But a turbulent noble of the old school does not much enjoy a visit to Court, where there are usually long outstanding accounts to settle with astute officials, he goes there well attended by kinsfolk, and fences himself in his town house, where he occasionally stood a siege in the last generation, and was sometimes murdered. It may be said that all the internal disorders of Rajputana since 1818, which were serious and widespread, up to recent years, have been caused entirely by disputes between the ruling Chiefs and their nobles, the Chiefs striving to always depress and break down the power of the great kinsmen, the nobles being determined to restrict the strength of their ruler. The Mahratta invasion and usurpations had much diminished the strength of the State's ruler; on the other hand, the English supremacy is favourable to him and the inclination of an English Government is naturally toward support of the central administration. Nor has the time of armed resistance by nobles to their Chief yet passed* away in the west and south-west, where a Thakur will still, if aggrieved, hold out as long as he can in the ancestral fort, and if the fort is made too hot for him take to the wilds with his kinsmen and become an outlaw and leader of banditti. Usually these proceedings end in compromise and reconciliation.

* The above was written in 1879. It represents one view of the political history of Rajputana but it is not to be presumed that this view has the official concurrence either of the British Government or of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

ALWAR.

Historical Outline.

The rulers of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of the Naruka Rajputs, a branch of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, of whom the Maharaja of Jaipur is the head and they claim descent from Bar Singh, the elder son of Raja Uday Karan, who succeeded to the Chiefship of Amber in 1367. Raja Uday-Karan's eldest son, Bar Singh, gave up his rights of succession in favour of Nahar Singh the younger son, and received a grant of 84 villages in the neighbourhood of Jaipur. Rao Narn, the grandson of Bar Singh, was the founder of the Naruka House and left five sons, of whom the eldest, Rao Lala, was the ancestor of the ruling family of Alwar. His great grandson, Rao Kalyan Singh, settled in what is now Alwar territory and received from Jaipur the grant of Macheri and other villages of which some were held by his successors till the time of Rao Partap Singh, who developed his little estate of two and a half villages into a principality and threw off his allegiance to Jaipur. Partap Singh having rendered great service to Jaipur by defeating the Jats at the battle of Maonda (1766), received permission to build a fort at Rajgarh near Macheri. Shortly afterwards he became practically independent, established other forts and ultimately, in November 1775, obtained possession of Alwar, which till then had been held by the Jats of Bharatpur. From that time Partap Singh and his successors ruled Alwar as independent rulers.

as his successor Bakhtawar Singh, who at the commencement of the Mahratta war entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government and rendered useful service to Lord Lake at the battle of Laswari. A treaty was made in 1803. In 1811, in consequence of the discovery of certain negotiations between Jaipur and Alwar, the Ruler was obliged to bind himself not to enter into political relations with other States. On Bakhtawar Singh's death in 1815, he was succeeded by Maharao Raja Viney Singh, whom he had intended to adopt and who was accepted as their Ruler by the Rajputs and the artillery (Golandaz). The succession was claimed on behalf of Bakhtawar Singh's nephew, but the dispute it was settled in favour of Balwant Singh the power.

to secure proper maintenance for Balwant Singh, on whose death in 1845, his possessions reverted to the State. Viney Singh proved his loyalty by his attempt during the mutiny to assist the beleaguered garrison of Agra. He died in 1857 and was succeeded by his only son, Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, then a boy of twelve. The powers conferred upon the Maharao Raja in 1863, were greatly curtailed seven years later owing to the misgovernment of the Ruler, and a Political Agent was again appointed to Alwar. Sheodan Singh died on the 11th October 1874 without leaving any legitimate descendant, lineal or adopted, and was succeeded by Mangal Singh, a

son of the Thakur of Thana, whose selection was supported by the Rajputs of twelve Kotris or Houses closely allied to the ruling branch. Maharao Raja Sir Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred in 1889, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by his son Sawai Maharaj Sri Jey Singhji, who was born on the 14th June 1882. His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1909, a K.C.I.E. on the 12th December 1911, a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919, and a G.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921, and on this date the permanent local salute of the Maharaj, within the limits of the State, and His Highness' personal salute were raised from 15 to 17 guns. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India. His Highness was married on the 8th December 1897 to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sardul Singh of Kishengarh. Her Highness died on the 20th May 1921. On the 17th April 1914, His Highness married the daughter of the Jareja family of Khersara in Kathiawar. Her Highness died on the 24th March 1919. His Highness was married a third time on the 7th December 1919 to the daughter of the Jareja family of Rajpura in Kathiawar. His Highness' fourth widow is a lady from the Jhala family of Doa, in the Vankaner State, Kathiawar, whom he married on the 24th May 1930. The Maharani gave birth to a daughter (Shri Baijilal) on the 9th March 1931.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji died in Paris on the 19th of May 1937 without leaving any heir—lineal or adopted. Th. Tej Singh of Thana was consequently selected by the Imperial Government as the Ruler of Alwar and succeeded Maharaja Jey Singh on the 22nd July 1937.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. The Alwar State Forces were placed at the disposal of the British Government.

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squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

The Rulers of Alwar have a permanent salute of 15 guns and local salute of 17 guns.

THE RULER.

His Highness Maharaja Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur, the second son of Raja Ganga Singh of Srichandpura, was born on the 19th March 1911.

and under orders of the Government of India succeeded in 1935 to the Thukana of Thana displacing Naram Singh of the Para family who had been appointed Jagirdar in 1932 on the decease of Raja Ram Singh. Subsequently on the demise of Maharaja Jey Singhji in May 1937 His Highness' claim to the Alwar *Gaddi* was recognised by the Government of India and on the 29th July 1937 the announcement of his selection was made in a formal Darbar by the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir George Oglvie.

His Highness was married to the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singh of Jodhpur—a member of Jodhpur Ruling House.

His Highness' house has been connected by marriage with the Ruling House of Ratlam, the Sisodia family of Shahpura, the Jhala families of Jhalawar and Dhuva in Kathiawar, the Rathor families of Bikaner and Kisbangarh and the Jareja families of Jamnagar, Khersara and Rajpura in Kathiawar.

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the Ruling family of Alwar from Raja Udaï Karam of Amber (Jaipur).

MIAGGRaj

son of the Thakur of Thana, whose selection was supported by the Rajputs of twelve Kotris or Houses closely allied to the ruling branch. Maharao Raja Sir Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred in 1889, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by his son Sawai Maharaj Sri Jey Singhji, who was born on the 14th June 1882, His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1909, a K.C.I.E., on the 12th December 1911, a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1919, and a G.C.S.I., on the 3rd June 1924. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921, and on this date the permanent local salute of the Maharaj, within the limits of the State, and His Highness' personal salute were raised from 15 to 17 guns. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India. His Highness was married on the 8th December 1897 to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sardul Singh of Kishengarh. Her Highness died on the 20th May 1921. On the 17th April 1914, His Highness married the daughter of the Jareja family of Khersara in Kathiawar, Her Highness died on the 24th March 1919. His Highness was married a third time on the 7th December 1919 to the daughter of the Jareja family of Rajpura in Kathiawar. His Highness' fourth widow is a lady from the Jhala family of Doa, in the Vankaner State, Kathiawar, whom he married on the 24th May 1930. The Maharani gave birth to a daughter (Shri Baijal) on the 9th March 1931.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji died in Paris on the 19th of May 1937 without leaving any heir—lineal or adopted. Th. Tej Singh of Thana was consequently selected by the Imperial Government as the Ruler of Alwar and succeeded Maharaja Jey Singh on the 22nd July 1937.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. The Alwar State Forces were placed at the disposal of Government during the China War. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) in August 1914, the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar State Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

The Rulers of Alwar have a permanent salute of 15 guns and local salute of 17 guns.

THE RULER.

His Highness Maharaja Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur, the second son of Raja Ganga Singh of Srichandpura, was born on the 19th March 1911.

and under orders of the Government of India succeeded in 1935 to the Thikana of Thana displacing Narain Singh of the Para family who had been appointed Jagirdar in 1932 on the decease of Raja Ram Singh. Subsequently on the demise of Maharaja Jey Singhji in May 1937 His Highness' claim to the Alwar *Gaddi* was recognised by the Government of India and on the 29th July 1937 the announcement of his selection was made in a formal Darbar by the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir George Ogilvie.

His Highness was married to the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singh of Jodhpur—a member of Jodhpur Ruling House.

His Highness' house has been connected by marriage with the Ruling House of Ratlam, the Sisodia family of Shahpura, the Jhala families of Jhalawar and Dhuva in Kathiawar, the Rathor families of Bikaner and Kishangarh and the Jareja families of Jamnagar, Khersara and Rajpura in Kathiawar.

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the Ruling family of Alwar from Raja Udai Karan of Amber (Jaipur).

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

RAO KALYAN SINGH had six sons of whom five left descendants into possession of separate lands. They are known as the Panch Thikanas (Bijwar, Para, Palwa, Khara and Nizaminagar). Further offshoots of these Thikanas are known as the Bara Kotries. All members of these twelve houses take their seat in the Darbar on the right of the Ruler. In addition to these, the families of Dasawat, Lalawat, Chatara and Deska Narukas are also seated on the right. Sambhandhis (relatives) and senior officials are seated on the left.

Among the families of nobles succession is by primogeniture and the eldest son succeeds to the Jagir. Most of the Jagirdars keep horses for State service. The Raja of Nimrana, who is a feudatory of the State, pays a tribute in cash.

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

Nil.

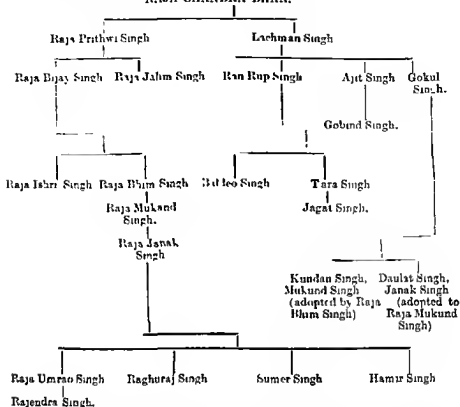
(2) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

(1) *Nimrana*.—^{Rajendra} RAJA ~~CHANDRA~~ SINGH OF NIMRANA, Chauhan Rajput of the Sankat sub-clan and Kharak family, claims to be connected by descent with the famous Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi. Raj Deo, sixth in descent from Madan Pal, who is said to have founded Mandawar in 1170, received the title of Raja for services performed and settled at Nimrana. The estate was formerly independent, but together with the Kishengarh Pargana was given in 1803 by the British Government to Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar. The Maharao Raja then conferred the district on Raja Chandrahhan subject to a payment of Rs. 8,648 being the amount of tribute levied by the Mahrattas on Nimrana. Subsequently in 1805 in consequence of Chandra Bhan's rebellion the estate was resumed by Alwar, with the consent of the British Government, and held till 1815, when a portion of the area was restored to the Raja. In 1861 the then Raja rebelled against Alwar, but was immediately subdued and it was arranged in 1868 that the Raja was to exercise Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within his estate subject to any conditions the British Government might lay down, and that he was to pay an annual tribute to Alwar of one-eighth of the total land revenue of the whole estate.

The estate which is situated in the north-west of Alwar consists of 19 villages with an annual income of about Rs. 45,000. The present holder of the estate is Raja ~~Chandra~~ Singh who succeeded his father the late Raja ~~Chandra~~ Singh in 1932. 1945
Alwar

The following is a geneological tree of the family from the time of Raja Chandra Bhan to date :—

RAJA CHANDRA BHAN.



(2) *Thana* — RAJA GANGA SINGH, a Lalawa Naruka of Kachhwaha clan, is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh, the younger son of Thakur Shyam Singh of Para one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh a member of the Panch Thikanas. He succeeded to the Thikana in 1937 as Maharaja Sewai Tej Singh, the then Thakur, was selected for the Alwar *Gaddi* by the Imperial Government. The villages of Shirichandpura, Dangarwara and Kundroli were also restored to him. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a personal distinction and a Siropao and an elephant were also granted to him. The estate lies in the Rajgarh Nizamat and consists of five villages (Thana Kalipabari, Mohabhatpur, Kharkhara and Kherla) yielding an annual income of Rs. 10,000. The Thikana is responsible for the maintenance of 21 horses and enjoys Tazim.

(3) *Jaoli*. — RAO BAHADUR RAJA DURJAN SINGH OF JAOLI, is a Dasawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan. He was born in 1866 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His estate which consists of Jaoli, Baroli, Dulehpura and Pirthipura, lies 24 miles to the east of Alwar and yields an income of about Rs. 12,000. Jaoli holds the mansab of Seh-Hazari, the titles of Raja and Seh Sad Sawar, since

the time of rdar had three sons, Kalyan Singh (born 1 in 1891) and Raghubir Singh (born in March 1919, leaving an infant son. member of the State Council in March 18 ..

He received the Kaisar-i-Hind silver Medal on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar in 1903 and the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India on the 1st January 1904. He retired from the office of the Finance Minister and Senior Minister of Council in November 1919 but was again appointed Advisory Minister in the State in 1933. He is also a Member of the Consultative Council. The Thikana enjoys a Tazim.

(4) *Biwar*—THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BIJWAR, is a member of the Lalawat family of the Naruka sub-clan. He is a descendant of Thakur Zalm Singh, son of Rao Tej Singh, and holds an estate in the South of Alwar consisting of four villages and yielding an annual income of Rs 7,000. The Thikana maintains 10 horses. Thakur Kalyan Singh is the son of Thakur Madho Singh and grandson of Ranjit Singh of Jamalpur, a cousin of the late Thakur Lakhdar Singh, of Biwar by
suc
Col

of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh. After the Ruler was invested with governing powers, Thakur Lakhdar Singh resided at Jaipur and Ajmer. In 1866 he invaded Alwar but was unsuccessful and had to retire. In 1870 a further insurrection took place which ended in the formation of a Council of which Thakur Lakhdar Singh was a member, under the Presidency of the Political Agent. In 1876 after the death of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the *Gaddi* and having refused to present the customary Nazar to the newly invested Ruler he was banished from the State and eventually died at Ajmer.

Thakur Kalyan Singh succeeded on the death of his father in December 1916. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the Diploma, and was then taken to England by His Highness the Maharaja in May 1920 to complete his education at Cambridge. In December of the same year, however, he was recalled and after completing his education under a European tutor he was appointed A. D. C. to His Highness. On the 10th December 1921 he was granted the rank of Captain in the Alwar State Forces. He officiated for about a year and a half as Hakim Jagir. Later he became Assistant Home Minister. Until recently he held the appointment of Hakim, Deodhi Khas, and was a member of the Consultative Council. The Thikana is Tazinu.

(5) *Garhi*.—THAKUR KARAN SINGH, OF GARHI born in 14 1881, a Darawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhawaha clan, situated in the south. Under the entry "(5) Garhi" for the words "The Jagirdar is holding the post Assistant Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja" substitute the words "The Jagirdar has been sent out for police training" is holding the post of of Police, Alwar.

the second son of Naru. Abhey Ram and Anand Ram, descendants of Dasa in the sixth generation, are said to have left Jaipur for Delhi in search of adventure. On their way they received an invitation from Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar to stay and protect the inhabitants of Maujpur, a town now in the Lachmangarh Tahsil, from the plundering Meos. Accepting this proposal, they built the fort of Garhi in the neighbouring hills and established themselves there. Thakur Mangal Singh, the father of the present Jagirdar, held the office of member of the State Council from December 1870 till his death in July 1901. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1877 and he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in January 1900. He died on the 2nd July 1901 and was succeeded by Thakur Karan Singh until lately Home Minister and Member of the Consultative Council. The Thikana is Tazimi.

(6) *Nizamnagar* —**RAO BHAIROON SINGH OF NIZAMNAGAR**, is a Naruka Kachhwaha Rajput of the Lalawat branch. The family of Pai, which was originally settled in Jampur, immigrated into Alwar in 1775 after Maharao Raja Partap Singh had established his independence and received the estate of Nizamnagar which is the present seat of the house. The hereditary title of Rao was conferred on the then Jagirdar by the Darbar. The estate consists of the village of Nizamnagar, half of Berka and half of Behari, of the annual income of Rs. 2,000 and keeps up four horses for the service of the State. Rao Bhairon Singh succeeded his grandfather Rao Gopal Singh (who held the Office of Member of the State Council for about 20 years) in 1911. He was born in 1901 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Jagirdar enjoys a Tazim.

(7) *Khora* —The jagir of Khora consists of six villages, namely, Khora, Malawali, Nagli Hassan, Kak-Pahari, Khajauta and Moosapur, in the south-west of Alwar. The Thikana maintains 27 horses for the service of the State. The Jagirdar who is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput claims his descent from Thakur Amar Singh, son of Rao Kalyan Singh. The Thikana is Tazimi and the last Jagirdar, Thakur Daulat Singh having died without an heir, it is managed by the Court of Wards pending a decision regarding the succession.

(8) *Para*. —**THAKUR PHUL SINGH OF PARA** (born on 27th September 1889), is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan and a descent of Thakur Sham Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh. He holds an estate, consisting of $2\frac{1}{4}$ villages, viz., Para, Gurod and Lapala (one fourth) situated in the south-east of Alwar. The estate maintains ten horses for the service of the State. Its annual income is Rs. 5,000.

The estate was confiscated by the Darbar in the time of the late Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh, because Thakur Sardul Singh, the then Jagirdar, refused to present Nazars to the new Maharaja. The Jagir was granted afresh to the present Thakur. He was educated

at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where also the two elder of his six sons have been educated. The Jagirdar is a Tazimi sardar.

~~(9) Palwa.—THAKUR SULTAN~~
~~1901, a Lalawat Naruka Rajput~~

consisting of four villages, Palwa situated in the south-east of Alwar for the service of the State. Thakur Isri Singh, one of the sons of

~~in 1907—He took his Diploma at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has worked as Hakim-Punnya, Muafiat and Legat. He is now Minister for Health and Education. The jagirdar is a Tazimi sardar. Jagirdar is receiving education in the Mayo School, Alwar and~~

(10) Khera—THAKUR BHALDUR SINGH OF KHERA born in 1888, a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhiwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of five villages situated in the south-east of Alwar. The Jagirdar traces his descent from Thakur Mohan Singh, the second son of Thakur Amar Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh. In 1767, when Raja Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur, under the pretext of going on pilgrimage to Pushkar, invaded the Jaipur territory and, at the request of the Maharaja of Jaipur, Rao Raja Pratap Singh of Alwar opposed him, Thakur Mangal Singh, accompanied the Rao Raja and was wounded by a bullet at Maonda in Jaipur. In the time of His Highness Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh, Khera was given to Thakur Mangal Singh in return for Chilloun and other villages held by him.

The present Thakur was adopted when he had not completed his sixth-year of age. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received Settlement training in the Lahore District. He has worked for several years as Assistant Chief Revenue Officer of the State and Hakim Deodhi Khas and is now Home Minister. The Thakana is Tazimi.

(11) Butiana—RAO SRI NARAYAN HALDIA OF BUTIANA, is a descendant of Rao Daulat Ram, who migrated from Jaipur to Alwar with Rao Raja Pratap Singh, the founder of the State, and was his right hand man in many fights.

Rao Daulat Ram's successors, Rao Hari Narayan and Rao Har Bux, held the post of Commander-in-Chief in the State.

The present Rao's grandfather, Rao Har Bux, served the State in this capacity for a long time and was also officer-in-charge of the Jagir Department. Mauza (village) Butiana and some plots of Muafi land in Malakhera, Alwar and Alai were granted to the ancestors of the Mauafdar at various times. Rao Sri Narayan has a Tazim with the title of Rao from the Darbar and has held the appointment of Naib (assistant) Muntazim Jagir and Hakim Mauafiat and Punya Departments. He is now Musarrif, Toshakhana.

(12) Churaiti—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DHABAI GANESHI LAL, C.I.E., MANTRA PRAVIN OF CHURAITI, is a grandson of Dhabai

Har Narayan who held several offices in the State.
Mukand Lal, was a son of

as an educationist. On the death of his grandfather, Mansaram, Rath Khana, and after his father's death, he held appointments such as Forest Officer and Military Secretary. He was granted a Tazim in October 1909 and was appointed Army Minister in 1913. He holds the village of Chauraiti on hereditary Istimrari tenure. He has worked as Akhet officer, Inspector General of Forests and Irons Minister. He is now Army Minister.

(13) *Barkhera*.—**DIWAN NAU NIHAL SINGH OF BARKHERA**, Vaishya Agarwal, is a son of Diwan Hamir Singh, and a grandson of Diwan Sri Ram, M.A., of Delhi, who was the Chief Minister of the State under His late Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh who, in recognition of his meritorious services, granted him a Tazim, Kara and Langar in 1885, and the village of Barkhera in August 1886. Diwan Nau Nihal Singh enjoys a Tazim and is working as Honorary Munsiff and Magistrate.

(14) *Kaler*.—**JOSHI SRI NARAYAN OF KALER**, is a descendant of Joshi Chatur Moh of Jaipur who migrated to Alwar. Rao Raja Pratap Singh granted him the village of Bhurawas and Kaler and a plot of Madafi land in Thana Ghazi. The Joshi is a Tazim in Alwar as well as in Jaipur, where also he holds a Madafi.

(15) *Gothri*.—**RAJ PROBH VASHISHTA OF GOTHRI**, belongs to a very ancient family whose ancestors originally migrated from Amber and settled in Maleri with B. G. Kalyan Singh. Daulat Ram, the common ancestor of the Pradhi family, came from Machera and settled with Rao Raja Pratap Singh at Rajgarh, being granted a Tazim and Gothri village in return. He is a Tazim Sardar. The Thikana is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

(16) *Todli*.—**RAJ MISRA YOGESH CHANDRA OF TODLI**, is a descendant of Misra Sitaram, who, in the time of Rao Raja Pratap Singh, came from Maleri and settled at Todli. He was in 1812 granted the village of Todli and some land in Rajgarh. He succeeded his father Raj Misra Manohar Lal in 1931. He is a Tazim Sardar. The Thikana is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

(17) **PANDIT CHANDRA DATT, RAJ PANDIT SHASTRI**, is a grandson of Pandit Prem Datt of Almora, who came to Alwar in the time of Maharaja Raja Bakhtawar Singh. He studied at the Oriental College, Lahore, where he passed the Shastri Examination in 1892. He was granted a Tazim and appointed Raj Pandit (which office he holds at present) in July 1916.

(18) *Chimraoli*.—THAKUR SAWAI SINGH OF CHIMRAOLI, a Gaur Rajput, was adopted from Kali Pahari in Luchhmangarh Nizammat. He was educated at Alwar and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Thakur Hathi Singh, a former Jagirdar of Chimraoli, refused to pay Nazar to Maharaj Mangal Singh on his accession, in consequence of which his Jagir was confiscated. It was granted afresh to Sawai Singh. The estate consists of six villages in the south-east of Alwar and yields an annual income of Rs. 10,000. It maintains 15 horses for the service of the State and enjoys a Tazim. The Thikana is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

(19) *Salpur*.—THAKUR REWAT SINGH OF SALPUR (born in 1890) is a Jaitawat Rathor Rajput and holds an estate of seven villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 13,000. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has one son Gopal Singh, born in 1910. Thakur Bijay Singh, the ancestor of the Jagirdar, migrated to Alwar from Bagri in Jodhpur in 1773 in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh, whose mother was Thakur Bijay Singh's sister. The Rao Raja granted a Jagir to his eldest son Pahar Singh, and two other Jagirs to his remaining two sons. The Thikana is a Tazim and maintains 22 horses for the service of the State. The present Jagirdar served as an A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja and as Munshim Toshakhana. He is now retired from State service.

(20) *Taseeng*.—The estate of Taseeng is divided into 4 Panas (parts). The principal owners of each of the Panas now are —THAKUR RAM NATH SINGH, Tazim Sardar and Tikai (born 1858), THAKUR BIJAY SINGH (born 1867), THAKUR SURAT SINGH (born 1861) AND THAKUR GANGA SINGH. They are Bargujar Rajputs, the descendants of Udat Singh, their common ancestor, who first came from Patan and settled here. They maintain 28 horses for the service of the State. Thakur Surat Singh died and his share was amalgamated with that of Rama Nath Singh the Tikai.

(21) *Bijwar Chauhan*.—THAKUR DEVI SINGH, OF BIJWAR CHAUHAN (born 1902) was a Chauhan Rajput who died in 1935 and the mutation case is pending. His ancestors held the villages of Bijwar, Bichla and Pehal on Istimrari tenure from the time of the Moghul Emperors. In 1803, while Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh was on the Gaddi, Bijwar and Bichla were converted into a jagir in the name of Thakur Ajmer Singh on condition that 10 horses were maintained for the service of the State. The village of Pehal is still held on Istimrari tenure. The Jagirdar is Tazim.

(22) *Tatarpur*.—THAKUR MADAN GOPAL SINGH, born in September 1926, succeeded his father Thakur Madho Singh in 1935. He is a Chauhan Rajput. The Thikana is Tazim and is under the management of the Court of Wards.

(23) *Sukhmanheri*.—THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF SUKHMANNERI, was a Jaitawat Rathor belonging to the family of Salpur and Rasulpur Jagirdars. His ancestor, Indar Singh, was originally granted the village of Barera in Tijara in 1801, but this was subsequently, in 1827, exchanged for Sukhmanheri. The Thikana maintains 11 horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim. Thakur Partab Singh died in 1935 and the mutation case is pending.

(24) *Rasulpur*—THAKUR DHARA SINGH OF RASULPUR, (born 1908) belongs to the Jaitawat Rathor clan. His ancestor, Jawan Singh immigrated into Alwar from Jodhpur and his (Jawan Singh's) son, Kanak Singh, received the village of Rasulpur as Jagir in 1838. His family was connected by marriage with the ruling family of Alwar. The Jagirdar after studying in the Nobles' School, Alwar, joined the Mayo College and remained there till April 1926. He has undergone military training in the Jey Paltan and Mangal Lancers. He is a Tazimi Sardar and was in the State Service. The Thikana maintains 4 horses for State service.

(25) *Bamanheri (Langarwas)*—THAKUR MADHO SINGH OF BAMANHERI, was born in 1908. He is a descendant of Balwant Singh Rathor Medtia of Kuchawan in Jodhpur. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Kuchawan, this Jagir. The present Jagirdar succeeded was educated at the Mayo College,

(26) *Mail Kheri*—THAKUR RAM PARTAB SINGH OF MAIL KHERI, the present Jagirdar, belongs to the Jadon family of Kankwari in the Alwar State and is a descendant of Jai Singh, whose daughter was married to Rao Raja Partab Singh, and to whom the Jagir was granted in 1795. The Jagir maintains four horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim.

(27) *Jiraoli*.—THAKUR BHM SINGH OF JIRAOLI, is a Rathor Chandawat Rajput, whose ancestor, Sheo Singh, immigrated into the State from Kothian in Mewar in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh, who married a sister of Sheo Singh. The estate yields an annual income of Rs. 1,200. The Jagir is Tazim.

(28) *Mandawar*—RAO USUF ALI KHAN OF MANDAWAR belongs to the family of Chauhan Rajputs who embraced Islam during the reign of Firoz Shah, King of Delhi, in 1442 A. D. The family was granted the villages of Hadaheri and Bawad on Istimrari tenure, some land in Mandawar for the purpose of planting a garden and a cash allowance by way of Nankar—these grants being sanctioned in the name of Rao Nabar Khan at the time of the foundation of the State. He is now Sardar in waiting to His Highness, and is also a Member of the Consultative Council. The Rao is a Tazimi Sardar.

(29) *Mukandpura*.—The Thikana has been resumed.

(30) *Kalyanpura*.—THAKUR NARAIN SINGH, OF KALYANPURA, a Jadon Rajput is a descendant of Shimbbu Singh, who was granted a Jagir and Tazim in 1821. The Thukana enjoys Tazim.

(31) *Intola*.—The question of the succession to this Thikana is under the consideration of the Darbar.

(32) *Kesroli*.—THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH OF KESROLI, the origin of the Jagir of Kesroli dates from 1831 when Kesroli together with Jugrawar was granted to Gulab Singh Ranawat Sisodia Rajput of the Mewar family by Maharao Raja Vinay Singh. When Thakur Bhim Singh died without heir in May 1918 the Jagir lapsed to the State. It was granted afresh to Thakur Blawani Singh, the village Jugrawar being exchanged for Narka. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs. 7,500 and maintains four horses for State service. The Thikana was granted a Tazim in May 1916. Thakur Blawani Singh died in 1935 and the mutation was sanctioned in favour of Thakur Narendra Singh. He held the appointment of Naib Hakim Punnya for some time and is now Munsarim Toshkehna. He has been sent to Gurgaon District for training as a Revenue Officer.

(33) *Maunala*.—The Thukana has been resumed.

(34) *Naharpur*.—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH, NAHARPUR, a Shekhawat Khawaswal Rajput and maternal uncle of Khawas Ram Lal of Buija, was granted a personal Tazim in 1917, and the Jagir of Dewakhari in 1919. The estate maintains two horses for State service. The Jagirdar has held several offices in the State. His Jagir was resumed and he was granted afresh the Jagir of Naharpur and Desula in 1922. He worked for some time as Hakim Deodhi Khas and Munsarim Feel Khana.

BANSWARA.

Historical Outline.

The origin of the Banswara family, which is an off-shoot from that of Dungarpur, is thus given in a former Gazetteer, the author of which has taken his facts from a local chronicle.—

"The Maharawals of Banswara are a junior branch of that family of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs which is now ruling in Dungarpur, from which they separated about the year 1530. At that period, and for many years previously, the whole country, which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur, was known as Bagar, and was under the dominion of the family of the Sisodias which still holds Dungarpur, though the Chief's control over the lawless Bhils inhabiting the wilder part of the territory was merely nominal. Ude Singh, who came to power in A. D. 1509, had two sons, the elder named Prithwi Raj, and the younger Jagmal. He himself marched under his kinsman, Rana Sanga of Chitor, against the Emperor Babar, and was killed at the great battle of Khanua in 1527. After his death, his territory was divided between his two sons, and the descendants of the two families are the present chiefs of Dungarpur and Banswara. Whether this division was made amicably, or by force is not clear. There is a tradition that Ude Singh ordered it to be made before he died. There is another legend that Jagmal Singh, his son, was left for dead on the battle-field, but recovered and on returning to his country was disowned as an imposter. Then up on he took refuge in the hills to the north of the present site of Banswara, and having collected a body of followers began to make incursions into his brother's territory. This asylum is still known as Jagmer. It is related that Jagmal's first acquisition of territory came about in this wise. In those days there resided to the east of the Mahi river a powerful nobleman, who hardly deigned to acknowledge the authority of the ruler of Dungarpur. His estate was known as that of Kuanya. With him Jagmal speedily came into collision and a protracted feud ensued. After harassing each other for a number of years, they at length became reconciled, and on the death of the old Thakur of Kuanya, Jagmal gained possession of his estate without opposition. Having thus obtained a firm foot-hold, he turned his arms against the Bhils who held nearly the whole of the country now constituting Banswara. Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil "pal", or colony under a powerful chieftain named Wasna, and against him Jagmal directed his principal attack. Wasna was killed during the storming of his "pal", his followers were routed, and his lands passed into the hands of his Rajput conquerors. The name Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara.

"Jagmal now transferred his residence to Banswara, whence he continued his forays against Dungarpur and the Bhils. In Dungarpur Ude Singh had been succeeded by his elder son, Prithwi Raj,

and the two brothers, finding their continual border warfare intolerable agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar as to the partition of their lands. Accordingly in 1529 the river Mahi was fixed as the boundary between the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara, which since that date have remained perfectly distinct and independent of one another.

Other records relate that the Chief of Bagar, Ude Singh, divided his territory at his death between his two sons, Prithwi Raj and Jagmal "

Of subsequent Rulers, two only are worthy of mention, namely, Kushal Singh, who, towards the end of the 17th century is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south-east, and called it Kushalgarh after himself, and Prithwi Singh (1747-86) who invaded and conquered the neighbouring State of Sunthi, but restored it to its ruler with the exception of the districts of Chulkari and Shergarh now in the south-west of Banswara. These two tracts are now held respectively by the Raos of Kushalgarh and of Garhi, two of the principal nobles of the State. Towards the end of the 18th century, Banswara became more or less subject to the Mahrattas, and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812, the then Ruler, anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the *MAHRATTAS* offered to become tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made, and soon afterwards the tribute, formerly paid to the Mahratta Chief of Dhar, was transferred to the British Government.

Maharawal Pirthi Singh, the 14th Ruler of Banswara died in the year 1786, leaving four sons, of these the eldest, Bijey Singh, succeeded his father, the second, Bakhat Singh, received the Jagir of Khandu, and the third Kushal Singh that of Surpur, and the 4th Ram Singh that of Tejpur. Maharawal Bijey Singh was succeeded by his son Maharawal Umed Singh and subsequently by his son Umed Singh, who died in 1839, leaving no son or brother. The rule of primogeniture, was thus continued to the rule of Man Singh. The Chauhans, who were then the most influential personages in the State fearing the rivalry of the Khandu Family placed Man Singh's uncle, Bahadur Singh, the Second son of Bakhat Singh and adopted by Ram Singh of Tejpur, on the *garhi*, before Man Singh was aware of what was going on. Bahadur Singh who was old was persuaded to adopt from the Junior branch of Surpur, Lachman Singh, the son of Bakhat Singh, second son of Thakur Kushal Singh of Surpur. Five years later Maharawal Bahadur Singh died, and Lachman Singh succeeded him. Maharawal Lachman Singh was married twelve times and at his death left three sons. Maharawal Lachman Singh was succeeded by his son Shambhu Singh who was married nine times and at his death on the 27th December 1913, left eight sons and two daughters, the youngest of the sons, Maharaj Sawai Raj Singh died on the 16th October 1926. Maharawal Shambhu Singh was succeeded by his eldest son the present Maharawal Shri Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 8th January 1914.



The family most closely connected with the Ruling House is that of Bakhat Singh of Khandu of which the present representative, the fifth in descent from the founder, is Raghunath Singh who was born on the 6th August 1881.

RULER.

HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAWAL SHREE SIR PIRTHI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., was born on the 15th July 1888, and succeeded his father Maharawal Shambhu Singh on the 8th January 1914. He was invested with the ruling powers in March of the same year, and was made K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1933. He is a Rajput of the Aharya Gbelot Sub Division of the Sisodiya clan, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was married first to the daughter of His late Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharao of Sirohi. But she died on the 24th December 1909, after giving birth to the present Maharaj Raj Kumar Shree Chandra Veer Singh. His Highness was then married to the daughter of the late Maharana of the Danta State. The second Maharani also died on the 25th March 1916, leaving two daughters and one son, but the son Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh breathed his last 19 days after his mother's death. His Highness was then married to the daughter of the late Thakur Sahib of Mahia in Gujarat, and to the sister of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Daulat Singh Bahadur of Idar. The third Maharani has one daughter and the fourth Maharani has four daughters and one son, Maharaj Kumar Shree Narpal Singh, who was born on the 15th May 1921, and was given the Kahnjera Jagir in 1933.

The Heir Apparent Maharaj Raj Kumar Shree Chandra Veer Singh was married to the daughter of Shri Rana Sahib of Kadana on the 20th April 1930, and subsequently to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra who was blessed with a son (Bhanwarji) on the 24th December 1936.

The table opposite shows the rulers of the Banswara family

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of Banswara are the hereditary nobles, the Diwan and a few office bearers. The last are only hereditary in the sense that they hold jagirs from the Darbar. They do not necessarily succeed to any particular office. The Diwan has generally been a foreigner in recent years.

As in Mewar, there seem originally to have been 16 nobles of the first grade called "Solah" and 32 of the 2nd grade called "Battis". The Jagirdars of Chanduji-ka-Garha, Pipalda, Gori-Tejpur, Sarwan, Daulatpura, Khandu, Surpur, Tejpur, and Sagrod are "Bhais". There is a "Bhai" of the "Bhais", who take their seats in the Jagirdars of Chandujika-Garha, Pipalda, Gori-Tejpur, Sarwan, and Daulatpura take their seats in the front row on the right side of the Ruler below the Maharaj Kumars. Of the 1st grade the Jagirdars of Kushalgarh, Gopinath-ka-Garha, Odwara and Kushalpura sit in the second row on the left side, and those of Molan, Arthuna, Metwala, Garhi, and Ganora sit on the right side in the second row. The second grade jagirdars sit below the 1st grade on the right side. Below them sit the Garha-Bandhis.

The "Bhais" are all Sisodias.

The following are the principal nobles—

Sisodias.

- 1 Maharaj Kumar Shri Narpat Singh of Kalinjera.
- 2 Maharaj Harishchandra Singh of Chanduji-ka-Garha.
3. Maharaj Lal Singh of Pipalda
- ~~4. Maharaj Madan Singh of Sarwan.~~
- 5 5 Maharaj Chhatra Singh of Gori-Tejpur.
- 6 6 Maharaj Kishore Singh of Daulatpura.
- 7 7 Maharaj Digvijai Singh of Sagrod.
- 8 8 Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu.
- 9 9 Maharaj Bhartendra Singh of Surpur.
- 10 10 Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Tejpur.
- 11 11. Saktawat Dalpat Singh of Kushalpura.

Chauhans.

12. Thakur Pratap Singh of Molan.
- 13 Thakur Bijay Singh of Metwala.
14. Rao Hummat Singh of Garhi.
15. Thakur Sardar Singh of Ganora.

Sajjan Singh

15 16. *Thakur Durga Narain Singh of Kbera Rohania.

16 17 †Thakur Umed Singh of Nawagaon.

17 18. Thakur Sajjan Singh of Maur.

Rathors.

18 19. Rao Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh.

19 20. Thakur Moti Singh of Gopinath-ka-Garha.

20 21 Thakur Lachman Singh of Udware.

The Maharaj of Khandu is descended from Maharawal Prithi Singh, as mentioned in the historical outline. Maharaj Bhartendra Singh of Surpur and Maharaj Digvijaya Singh of Sagrol are the cousins of the present Maharawal and Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Tejpur is his uncle. The Jagirdar of Kushalpur is a Sisodia of the Saktawat branch of the Mewar family. The Chauhan families all claim descent from Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, and are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Simbhar when defeated by the Muhammedans. Of the Rathor Nobles, the Rao of Kushalgarh is a Ramawat while the Thakurs of Gopinath-ka-Garha and Odware are Mertias, and are connected with the Ruling family of Marwar. The brothers and nobles of the Solah grade are accorded Tazim. Succession to a Jagir is governed by the Law of Primogeniture, younger sons are provided with maintenance. All Jagirdars have to render personal and other services when required by the Darbar. Tribute is paid by all except the Jagirdars of Kushalpur and Semalia.

(i) Members of the Ruling Family.

His Highness has the following two sons and six brothers :—

(1) MAHARAJ RAJ KUMAR SHREE CHANDRA VEER SINGH, Her-Apparent

(2) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARPAT SINGH, Jagirdar of Kahnjira

(3) MAHARAJ HARISHGHANDRA SINGH, Jagirdar of Chandujr-ka-Garha

(4) MAHARAJ LAL SINGH, Jagirdar of Pipalda.

(5) ~~MAHARAJ MADAN SINGH, Jagirdar of Sarwan~~

5 (8) MAHARAJ CHHATRA SINGH, Jagirdar of Gori-Tejpur.

6 (7) MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH, Jagirdar of Daulatpur.

7 (8) MAHARAJ SHANKER SINGH.

* He is also Thakur of Thakurda in Dungarpur.

† He is also Thakur of Mando v in Dungarpur

(n) Nobles and Sardars, &c.

The following nobles alone call for separate notice:—

1. *Kushalgarh*.—RAO RANJIT SINGH OF KUSHALGARH is a Rathor Rajput of the Ramawat sub-clan. While a feudatory of Banswara, to whom he pays tribute, and renders certain services, the position of the Rao is analogous to that of the mediatised Chiefs in Central India, and he corresponds direct in all matters with the Political Agent. The Chiefship, which is populated

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Kushalgarh Account

(1) After the sentence "He was born.....3rd July, 1941" add "He was married on the 23rd May, 1943, to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra (Western India)."

(2) For the last sentence "after passing" substitute "after passing" in 1943, he is receiving mi at Udaipur."

disputed between the son of a Chauhan and the son of a Rathor Rani. The latter eventually gained the day. The title of Rao was conferred on T. Rao. The present Rao was born on the 2nd January 1916.

He married in June 1898 the daughter of Rana Nabar Singh of Kadana (Rewa Kantha Agency), who died leaving no issue behind her. He then married in March 1902 the daughter of Rawat Man Singh of Bansi (Mewar) by whom he had one son Kunwar Brij Behari Singh, who died in 1933 leaving one son Harendrakumar Singh born on 11th May 1924, who is being educated at Mayo College. By his this wife he has also four daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Maharaj Sheodan Singh of Sheorati (Mewar), and the other two to the Rajas of Dhinkanel and Dampara (Behar). In 1917 the Rao married the daughter of B. Singh, who has two sons, one of whom is B. Singh, born in 1892 and 1897 respectively; one uncle, Jaswant Singh, born in 1861, and two cousins. The family of the Rao is closely connected with that of the Rathor Raja of Jhalua. On the occasion of the succession of a new Rao to the Kushalgarh Chiefship the ceremony of Talwar-Bandi (investiture by buckling on a sword) is performed by the Raja, who attends at Kushalgarh for this purpose.

In consequence of gross maladministration of Rao Ranjit Singh the administration since September 1937 is being carried on under the supervision of the Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

2. *Garhi*.—**RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF GARHI**, a Chauhan Rajput, is a premier noble of Banswara. The family of Garhi, which has for some time been the most powerful and influential in Banswara, is of comparatively recent origin in the State. The first of the line, Agar Singh, came from Thakarda in Dungarpur State towards the middle of the 18th century, and received from Maharawal Ude Singh II the Jagir of Wasi. Agar Singh was killed in an attempt to reduce to subjection certain mutinous members of the Maharawal's family, but his son, Ude Singh brought the enterprise to a successful conclusion and received as his reward the Jagirs of Nowgama (taken from the rebels) and Garhi. Other villages were added later. For services rendered to the Maharawal of Dungarpur in expelling the Maharattas, Thakur Arjun Singh subsequently received a grant of villages in that State. Arjun Singh's successor, Thakur Ratan Singh, who was the prime mover in the substitution in the *Godi* of the Surpur line for that of Kbandu, received the title of Rao from his son-in-law, the Maharana of Udaipur.

The Estate, which consists of two hundred and thirteen villages, of which the majority are situated to the west of Banswara, yields a revenue of about Rs. 1,12,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,500-8 to the Banswara Darbar. Of the whole Estate, one hundred and twenty-five villages comprised in the district of Chilkari, were conquered by Banswara troops from the neighbouring State of Sant Rampur in Rewa Kantha, and were subsequently bestowed on Thakur Ude Singh, the leader of the force. The Estate held in Dungarpur is worth about Rs. 7,400 a year. The present Rao, who was born on the 17th September 1914, is the son of the late Rao Rai Singh of Garhi and succeeded to the Jagir on the latter's death on the 27th October 1918. He was given his powers in October 1936. He married the daughter of the Rao Raja of Uniaia in the Jaipur State to whom a son was born in July 1936.

3. *Khandu*.—**MAHARAJ RAGHUNATH SINGH OF KHANDU**, is a Sisodia Rajput descended from Maharawal Pirthi Singh (1747-86). An account of the origin and descent of the family has been given in the historical outline. The Estate, which is situated to the east of Banswara, comprises one hundred and six villages with an annual income of Rs. 28,440. In consideration of the succession to the estate of the junior branch of the family, the tribute was reduced to a nominal sum of Rs. 200-8 by Maharawal Bahadur Singh. Maharaj Raghunath Singh was born on the 6th August 1881, and succeeded his grandfather Fateh Singh in 1890. He has a son, Shankar Singh.

4. *Molan*.—**THAKUR PRATAB SINGH OF MOLAN**, is a Chauhan Rajput of the Kahanmalote clan, and is in point of descent the leading noble of Banswara, his ancestors having held an important Jagir on the east side of the Mahi river under the Dungarpur Darbar, before the separation of the two States. Until the days of Maharawal Pirthi Singh, by whom a considerable portion of the Estate was confiscated and trans-

ferred to Garhi, Molan was the most important Estate in Banswara being worth about a lakh of rupees. The present value of the thirty villages to which it has been reduced is only Rs. 4,357. A sum of Rs. 428-4 is payable to the Darbar on account of tribute Thakur Pratap Singh, who was born in 1901, succeeded to the Estate in March 1911.

(iii) *Chief Official.*

Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph. D., M. A. LL. B., Bar-at-Law is the Dewan of the State.

BHARATPUR.

Historical Outline.

The founder of the present ruling house of Bharatpur was a Jat Landholder, by name Churaman, who built two petty forts in the villages of Thun and Sinsini, a little south of Dig, from which he organised marauding expeditions and even ventured to harass the rear of the Imperial Army on the occasion of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Deccan. Churaman was overcome by the Ruler of Amber, Jai Singh, expelled from his territories, and succeeded by his nephew Raja Badan Singh, whose eldest son Suraj Mal, subsequently assumed the title of Maharaja, and established himself at Bharatpur

erous
ghals,
until

they included Agra. He was killed in 1763 by the Mughals while attempting to force a claim which he had put forward to the Faujdari (military governorship) of Farukhnagar. His successor, Maharaja Jawahir Singh, while on his way back from Pushkar pilgrimage was attacked by the Maharaja of Amber, but fought his way safely to Bharatpur. He was however, murdered at Agra in 1768. On his death, as Kanwar Nahar Singh his next brother had already died, his next surviving brother, Ratan Singh, occupied the *gadi*, but was also murdered after a very short reign. During the time of Nawni Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth surviving sons of Suraj Mal, Najaf Khan stripped the Jats of all their possessions except the fort of Bharatpur and territory yielding an annual income of nine lakhs of rupees, which, at the intercession of Suraj Mal's widow, he allowed Ranjit Singh to keep. On the death of Najaf Khan in 1782, Scindhia seized all Ranjit Singh's territories including Bharatpur, but again the widow interceded in her son's behalf, and Scindhia restored eleven districts yielding ten lakhs of rupees, to which three more yielding four lakhs were subsequently added for services rendered to General Perron.

These fourteen parganas now constitute the State of Bharatpur. Subsequently Ranjit Singh entered into an alliance with Scindhia against Jaipur, and thereby obtained the cession of Dig, which had been held by the Emperor since its capture by Najaf Khan, and eleven parganas yielding a revenue of ten lakhs of rupees.

On the termination of the Mahratta War in 1803, the British Government concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who, with 5,000 horses, had joined General Lake at Agra and thereby contributed to Scindhia's defeat. In return for this service, he received a grant of the districts of Kishangarh, Katawa, Riwari, Gokal and Sahar. Immediately afterwards, however, while in alliance by treaty with the British Government, he entered into secret correspondence with Jaswant Rao Holkar, who was then at War with the British Government, and offered him every

kind of encouragement and support. At the battle of Dig in November 1804, the Bharatpur Troops, which the Raja declared to have been assembled for co-operation with the British, were actually engaged against them and the fort opened a damaging fire upon the British Army. After the battle, Holkar took refuge. The sources of the State were openly exposed. Ranjit Singh, after he repelled four assaults with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men, finally made overtures for peace. These were accepted on the 4th May 1805, and a new treaty was concluded, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees, seven of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in possession of the territories which he had held previously to the accession of the British Government. The parganas granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1805, leaving four sons Randhur, Baldeo, Puthi and Lachman. The eldest Randhur, who succeeded him, died in 1823, and was followed by his brother, Baldeo, who died after about eighteen months. His son, Balwant, then six years of age, was recognised by the Government but was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal. A force, which started from Delhi in support of the rightful heir, was recalled by the order of the Government who did not consider that its recognition of him involved any obligation to support him by arms. Eventually, however, when the disputed succession threatened a protracted war, it was determined to depose the usurper and reinstate Balwant Singh. After a siege that extended over nearly six weeks, Bharatpur was stormed by Lord Combermere on the 18th January 1826, and was dismantled. Durjan Sal was arrested and sent to Allahabad, from where he was transferred to Benares and Maharaja Balwant Singh was restored to the Gaddi under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Rani was removed in 1826, and the ministers were formed into a Council of Regency. In 1835 Balwant Singh was put in charge of the Administration and ruled till his death in 1853 when he was succeeded by his infant son, Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

During the days of the Mutiny, the Bharatpur State rendered loyal assistance to the British Government, Bharatpur troops attacking and dispersing the mutineers whenever they appeared in the vicinity of the Bharatpur State. The State was administered by a Council under the Political Agent till 1872, when the Maharaja was invested with full governing powers.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh died on 12th December 1893, after a rule of forty years, and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh, from whom, however, owing to his intemperate habits governing powers were taken in 1895.

In June 1900 Maharaja Ram Singh shot his servant dead and was deposed from the *gadi*. His infant son Kishan Singh, who was born on the 4th October 1899 from the late Maharani Girraj Kaur, second wife of Ram Singh, was proclaimed Maharaja on the 27th August

1900. The State during his minority was administered as in Jaswant

with full powers of administration by His Excellency the Viceroy

During the Great War the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and Transport Corps rendered valuable service, and apart from these the State made large contributions towards the prosecution of the War in men, money and material. His Highness the late Maharaja also offered his personal services at the front, which however could not be accepted on account of his age.

His Highness the Maharaja was married on the 3rd March 1913 to the younger sister of the late Maharaja of Faridkot in the Punjab. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army on the 24th October 1921.

In September 1928 in consequence of the disorganisation of the State Administration and Finances, Maharaja Kishan Singh was deprived of his powers. He died in March 1929 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Brijendra Singh, the present minor Maharaja. His Maharani, the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot, also died on 18th August 1929. His second daughter, Maharaj Kumari Bijai Birj, died on the 19th May 1930 at Mussoorie. The Rulers of Bharatpur have a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

THE RULER

His Highness HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JANG, OF BHARATPUR was born on the 1st December 1918 and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 27th March 1929.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Aycough, I A, held charge as his tutor and guardian till 11th November, 1929, when at the time of his departure to Europe along with his three brothers he was placed under the guardianship of Mr. Tudor Owen, I C S, of the Bombay Presidency. From 1st August, 1936, Capt. A. G. S. Alexander, I A, took over in England as Tutor and guardian to His Highness the Maharaja who returned to India on the 24th November, 1936. The State is at present under a minority administration, conducted by a Council of State of which Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., M.C., is the President.

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) Members of the Ruling Family.

1. Rao Raja Shri Girrendra ^{Saran} Raj Singh, His Highness' second brother, is being educated at Haileybury College in England.

2. Rao Raja Shri Edward Man Singh, His Highness' ^{third} brother is being educated at Malvern School in England.

3. Rao Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singh, His Highness' ^{fourth} brother, is being educated at Wellington College in England. ^{He is a Sanshodhan}
^{Researcher in the Indian History at present Instructor,}
^{Royal Art Forces, Amherst College, U.S.A.}
 on 25-12-42.

(ii) Nobles and Earls.

1. The next of kin of the Maharaja, other than his ~~sons~~
 and sisters, is his

For "The next of kin.....till 25th May 1932"

Entry 1 substitute "The next of kin to the Maharaja after his brothers and nephew is Raoji Yadaraj Singh, the only son of the late Raoji Sahib Raghunath Singh and a grandson of his late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur".
 as Senior Member,
 of State, till 25th May 1932.

2. Raoji Girdhari Saran Singh is a descendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

3 Thakur Brijendra Singh is a descendant of the Weir Family, being in the progeny of Rao Pratap Singh, the 6th son of Raja Badan Singh. Rao Pratap Singh quarrelled with his brother Maharaja Suraj Singh of the State, he was granted 3 Muhals, him and annexed the territory. The family was then granted a Jagir but the title of Raja was never formally recognized. Brijendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College and receives a cash allowance from the State.

4 The Thakurs of the so-called Solah (sixteen) Kotris are also among the Maharaja's relatives. They hold some 27 villages, yielding an aggregate income of Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is a tradition in the Ruling Family of the State that in case of failure of direct heirs the adoption to the Gaddi must be made from among these Thakurs. This privilege constitutes their sole title to distinction.

5. Rao Bahadur Dhan Bakhshi Raghubar Singh, C I E, is a Gujar and the most important and notable representative of the old Bakhshi family, members of which have for several generations been holding high responsible offices in the State. His uncle, Dahu Gulab Singh, had

charge of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh when an infant and was an important Member of the Administration under the then Political Agents. Gulab Singh had three brothers—Bakhshi Ganga Ram, Sanwal Singh and Govind Singh. ~~Bakhshi Ganga Ram left several sons and Dhan~~

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Bahadur Girdhar Singh, C.I.E., a Jat, formerly commanded the Imperial Service Infantry. He was on active service in East Africa during the War and, in recognition of his meritorious services there, he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in 1911. He was invalided in East Africa and returned to India in the end of 1916. He was appointed Recruiting Officer in 1917 and did good work in that capacity.

(iii) Chief Officials.

- Rajwara names are Ramaratan. Dewan and v.*
1. Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., M.C., I.A., President, Council of State, Bharatpur

glad to see him, for he is a fine man, State Co
2. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Lal Batra, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Revenue
BHARATPUR

p. 33 (iii) Chief Officials.

Entry 3 Substitute "Khan Bahadur Mohammad Jamiluddin, P. (U.P.) Retired, General Minister, State Council" for "Khan Mufti.....High Court".

5. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Halim, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Member, Council of State.

6. Mr. W. D. McD Cruckshank, O.B.E., P.W.D. Secretary and Chief Engineer

7. Captain A. G. S. Alexander, Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Minor Maharaja

8. Lala Narsing Das Chokra, Financial Secretary and Accountant General

9. Lala Ram Chandra Bhatnagar, I.S.O., Secretary to the President, and Secretary to the Council of State.

10. Captain Chowdhry Govind Singh, Assistant Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Minor Maharaja.

11. Captain Dr. Maha Nand Sardhana, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.O.M.S., F.R.F.P.S., A.I.R.O.; Chief Medical Officer.
12. Lala Kunwar Bahadur Mathur, B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge.
13. Lieutenant-Colonel Piara Singh, O.B.I., (Bahadur) Officer Commanding, Jaswant Household Infantry.
14. Khan Bahadur Munshi Ikram-ul-Haq, Superintendent of Police
15. Rai Sahib Babu Jugal Bihari, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.

BIKANER. Historical Outline.

The Rathors claim their descent from Rama, the deified king of Ajodhya. They were originally (the name of the country). This word after passing through various changes, has become "Rathor". Their earliest men were found in the Deccan in 264 B.C. and in the inscriptions of later date, their first known king is Abhumayya of the 5th Century A.D., from whose time their history is increasingly clear.

As mentioned in the introduction, the original capital of the Rathor clan was Kanauj. On the capture of this city by Shahabud-din in 1194 A.D., the dynasty, which according to tradition, ruled fourteen centuries, was expelled and Siaji, the grandson of Jai Chand, the last King started on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. On his way he halted at Pali in Marwar where, having won the favour of the local Brahmans by repelling bands of marauders, he eventually settled. Rao Asthanji, his son, who took Idar from the Bhils, gave it to his brother, Soning. He and his descendants increased their lands until Chunda 11th in descent from Siaji, consolidated the Rathor power by taking Mandore from the Parihars in about 1381 A.D. and making it his capital. It was the Rathor capital for about 80 years and served as a convenient base for further annexations.

In 1420 Rao Rir Malji succeeded to the *gadi*. The next Ruler was Jodhaji, who, in 1459 founded the city of Jodhpur. Rao Jodhaji had fourteen sons, one of whom Rao Bikaji was the founder of the Bikaner State.

The consolidation of the Bikaner State by conquest of territories was commenced in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, and it was carried out mainly by him, his brother Bidaji, and his uncle Kandhalji. Rao Bikaji founded the Bikaner city in 1488. Rao Kalyan Singhji's efforts to consolidate his dominions were successful, and he left the State in good order to his son Rao Rai Singhji. This Ruler realized the advantage which would accrue to him from securing the support of the Emperors of Delhi, and accordingly did homage at Nagor to the Emperor Akbar by whom he was employed in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujrat and the Deccan. In return for his services he received the title of Raja and a grant of 52 parganas in which were comprised not only the whole of the present Bikaner State but certain territories which are now included in Jodhpur and the Punjab as well as a Jagir in Gujrat. His grandson and great-grandson Raja Karan Singhji (A.D. 1631-69) and Raja Anup Singhji (A.D. 1669-93) were also generals of note. The former was long employed in the Deccan, where he died and where he received from the Moghuls the grant of a jagir situated in what is now the Nizam's territory. This jagir was held by the Bikaner Rulers till the 12th February 1904, when the villages were made over to the British Government for the extension of the Aurangabad Cantonment in exchange for two villages, Babalwas and Rattakhera, in the Punjab.

and Rs. 25,000 in cash. Of these villages Babalwas was transferred to the Bikaner State's jurisdiction, on the 20th June 1905, and Rattakhara on the 15th August 1906. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Anup Singhji by the Emperor Aurangzeb in recognition of the services rendered by him at the siege of Golkunda. The present titles of the Bikaner Rulers were conferred by the Emperor Ahmad Shah on Maharaja Gaj Singhji in 1752.

The first intercourse that is known to have taken place between the British Government and Bikaner dates from 1808, when Mr. Elphinstone, the British Envoy at Kabul, passed through Bikaner on his way to Afghanistan. In 1818, an insurrection arose supported from outside, but was quelled with the aid of the British Government. A formal treaty was then signed in 1818 with the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, by which the integrity of Bikaner was guaranteed and the Ruler undertook to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to form no connection with other Ruling Princes or States. Since that time, though there have been occasional internal difficulties, external troubles have ceased. During the Mutiny of 1857, the State rendered loyal services to the Supreme Government, and was rewarded in 1861 by the transfer to it, from the Sirsa District, of the Pargana of Tibi, of which the State had previously claimed possession.

Maharaja Surat Singhji took his seat on the *gadi* in 1783 and was succeeded in 1828 by his son Maharaja Ratan Singhji who died in 1851. His son and successor Maharaja Sardar Singhji ruled till 1872 when he was succeeded by his adopted son His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji.

THE RULER

The Ruler of the Bikaner State is *GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SJIROMANI MAHARAJA SHRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.-C., LL.D.* His Highness, who was born at Bikaner on the 13th October 1890, is a Rathor Rajput and is the adopted son of his elder half-brother, His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji. The natural father of both the late and the present Rulers was Maharaj Shri Lal Singhji, a descendant of Maharaja Gaj Singhji who ruled Bikaner from A.D. 1745 to 1783. The eldest branch and a younger branch of Maharaja Gaj Singhji's descendants occupied the *gadi* until the death of Maharaja Sardar Singhji, the immediate predecessor and adoptive father of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Dungar Singhji Bahadur. His Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji

one son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur who was born on the 7th September 1902, and is the Heir-Apparent of Bikaner. A son and a daughter were also born to Her Highness, but unhappily the

Prince died in infancy and the Princess subsequently in 1915. His Highness also married the daughter of the late Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar in Bikaner, a brother of the Thakur of Bhawad in Marwar: she died subsequently in 1922. Subsequent to the death of the first Maharani; His Highness married on the 3rd May 1908, the daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh, Tazimi Pattedar of Bikanerkore in Marwar and by this marriage Maharaj Kumar Shri Bijay Singhji Bahadur, Maharaj Kumar Shri Vir Singhji Bahadur, and a daughter were born on the 29th March 1909, 7th October 1910 and 1st March 1916 respectively. Maharaj Kumar Bijay Singhji met an untimely death.

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THE RULER

The Ruler of the Bikaner State is **GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SHRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, GCSI, GCMG, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.-C., LL.D.** His Highness, who was born at Bikaner on the 13th October 1880, is a Rathor Rajput and is the adopted son of his elder half-brother, His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji. The natural father of both the late and the present Rulers was Maharaj Shri Lal Singhji, a descendant of Maharaja Gaj Singhji who ruled Bikaner from A.D. 1745 to 1783. The eldest branch and younger branch of Maharaja Gaj Singhji's descendants occupied the *gadi* until the death of Maharaja Sardar Singhji, the immediate predecessor and adoptive father of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Dungar Singhji Bahadur. His Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 31st of August 1887. His Highness was married to the daughter of His late Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh. The Maharani died on the 19th August 1906. By her he has one son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur who was born on the 7th September 1902, and is the Heir-Apparent of Bikaner. A son and a daughter were also born to Her Highness, but unhappily the

Prince died in infancy and the Princess subsequently in 1915. His Highness also married the daughter of the late Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar in Bikaner, a brother of the Thakur of Bhawad in Marwar; she died subsequently in 1922. Subsequent to the death of the first Maharani, His Highness married on the 3rd May 1908, the daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh, Tazimi Pattedar of Bikamkore in Marwar and by this marriage Maharaj Kumar Shri Bijay Singhji Bahadur, Maharaj Kumar Shri Vir Singhji Bahadur, and a daughter were born on the 29th March 1909, 7th October 1910 and 1st March 1916 respectively. Maharaj Kumar Bijay Singhji met an untimely death on the 11th February 1932, leaving behind him three daughters born in January 1927, November 1929 and January 1932, respectively, and Maharaj Kumar Shri Vir Singhji Bahadur died in March 1911.

His Highness assumed full Ruling Powers on the 16th December 1898, and took an active part in the Famine Relief Operations in 1899-1900, for which he received the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class. After receiving his military training both with his own forces at home and subsequently with a Regiment of the Indian Army His Highness was on 13th June 1900, gazetted an Honorary Major in the Indian Army and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He was the youngest Major at the time. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 25th June 1909. He took part in the China Campaign, where he proceeded in August 1900 in command of his Ganga Riwa and returned in December after the conclusion of the War. In recognition of these services His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he went to England to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII. received the K C S I on the occasion of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, in June 1904, and the G. C. I E on New Year's day 1907. On 3rd June 1910, on the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel and was made an A.-D.-C. to His Majesty King George V. In May 1911, His Highness was invited to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, in England, and while there the University of Cambridge conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi His Highness was created a G. C. S. I. Immediately on the outbreak of the War His Highness the Maharajah offered the services of his resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government.

His Highness was appointed to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Expeditionary Force and was transferred to the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Field. His Highness' name was mentioned in Despatches for "gallant and distinguished service in the

Field " (on the Head Quarters of the Meerut Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force) in France as well as in Egypt with his own troops. In recognition of his services His Highness was created a K. C. B. (Military Division) and received the "1914 Star", the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile. His Highness has thus the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. His Highness returned to Bikaner on the 24th February 1915 owing to the serious illness of Shri Maharaj Kumari who died on 31st July 1915. On being nominated by the Government of India as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India, His Highness proceeded to England in February 1917, to attend the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet, and while there His Highness received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Bristol and the honorary degree of LL. D. of the Edinburgh University. In 1917, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major-General and on the 1st January 1919, he was created a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order. In 1918, he again attended the Peace Conference as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India and had the honour of being one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. He was gazetted an Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army on the 30th December 1919. His Highness was created a G. B. E. (Military Division) on the 1st January 1921, and has the honour of having been elected as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1921, an office which he held consecutively for five years. In 1921 His Highness represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. His Highness is a Patron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University and received the honorary degree of LL. D. of that University on 9th December 1927. In 1930 His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in London. His Highness also took a prominent part as one of the Representatives of the Indian States in the first and second sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. His Highness was invited by His Majesty's Government to the Silver Jubilee Celebration, of the Reign of His late Imperial Majesty King George V in London in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in September 1930 and was appointed Extra Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty King Edward VIII in September 1933 and to His Majesty King George VI in February 1937. His Highness is also a Patron of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; the President of the Indian League of Nations Union; a Vice President of the Indian Empire Society, London; the Royal Empire Society, London; the Indian Army Tercentenary Committee, London; the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta; and a Member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, as also of the General Council of the Daly

~~College Indore, the First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society, and a life Member of the Benares Hindu University Court.~~

His Highness enjoys, as a ~~personal~~ distinction, a salute of 19 guns.

Marriages.—The Reigning House of Bikaner has, during the past 4½ centuries, been brought into relationship by marriage with many Reigning Houses, to make mention of some of the more important States of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Rewah, Cutch, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, etc. ~~Inter-marriages between Mewar and Bikaner Ruling-Houses have been frequent. The first on record was that of Rao Lunkaranji, Rao Bikaji's younger son, with a daughter of Rana Rai Malji, and the last that of Maharana Sardar Singhji of Udaipur with a daughter of~~

Page 39—

Lines 11 and 12, Marriages—Delete "grand" occurring before "daughter" and "as recently as" occurring before "in February 1940."

present Maharao of Cutch. ~~In former times, several marriages also took place with Jaipur and Jaisalmer. No lady of the Bikaner House has been married into Jaisalmer since the time of Maharaja Sur Singhji (1613-31), who, in consequence of the murder by the Bhatias of a son of his niece, the wife of Rana, Bhim swore that no Bikaner Princes should again go to Jaisalmer. This oath has been considered as binding on all his successors.~~

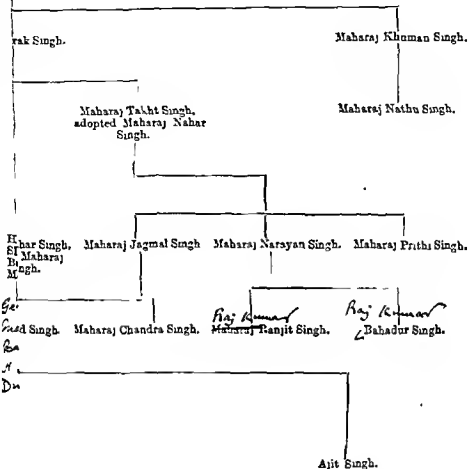
His Highness is the ^{5th} ~~fourteenth~~ in descent from Rao Bikaji, the founder of the State, the ~~66th~~ ^{16th} in descent from Rao Jodhaji of Jodhpur and the twenty-first occupant of the Bikaner ~~Crown~~.

The opposite table is a brief abstract of pedigree of the Ruling Family since the days of Rao Jodhaji

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) Members of the Ruling Family.

His Highness' nearest relations are his second cousins the descendants of Maharaj Daler Singh, a Grandson of Maharaja Shri Gaj Singhji. Their relationship stands.—



Kumar Kumar

Ranwar Shri Amar
Singh Bahadur, adopt-
ed son of late Maharaj
Kumar Shri Bijay
Singh Bahadur.

(1) COLONEL MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI SADUL SINGHI BAHADUR, C.V.O., heir-apparent of the Bikaner State, was born

p. 41. (i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

* (1) In the account relating to Maharaj Kumar Sri Bahadur, add the following:

"He married the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in February, 1911."

* (2) In the account (iii) Insert the following at the end of

"In No

... (niece of His Highness)

BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., was born in 1899. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was appointed Senior Member of the State Council and Secretary of the Political and Foreign Department, Mahikma Khas, and Personal Secretary to His Highness. He was Political Member and Vice-President of the Council. He was also temporarily appointed President of the State Council during His Highness' visit to England. In November 1934, on the retirement of Sir Manubhai Mehta, he was again asked to take up the arduous duties of the Prime Minister, which he performed till February 1936, when he had to retire on account of ill health. He holds a Jagir and besides being a personal Aide-de-Camp to His Highness is an Honorary Colonel in the Sadul Light Infantry. He was made a Companion of the Star of India on 1st January 1909 and a Knight Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1916. He has one living son named Kanwar Shri Ajit Singhji who is being educated at the Dungee College, Bikaner, the second son Kanwar Shri Abhey Singhji having died in his childhood.

(4) MAHARAJ SHRI TEJ SINGHIJI SAHIB succeeded his father—late Maharaj Jagmal Singhji Sahib—on the latter's demise on 16th October 1930. He was born on 6th April 1912. He has two younger brothers Maharaj Shri Govind Singhji Sahib and Maharaj Shri Chandra Singhji Sahib.

Page 41—

Item 5—Substitute "Lt.-Col" for "Major" occurring in line 1 and insert the following after the second sentence

Item 6. (iv) Add the following at the end of this account—

Rajkumar Ranjit Singhji received his Military Training at the Officer's Training School, Mhow, and after being granted an emergency commission in February 1941 was posted as a 2nd Lieutenant to the Poona Horse. He went overseas with his Regiment in November 1941 and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and appointed Adjutant. He has since attended the Middle East Staff College of Haila.

Rajkumar Bahadur Singhji after passing his B. A. from the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1942, offered his services for the Indian Air Force and after receiving his preliminary training in India, was selected for Canada, where he proceeded in November 1943, to undergo further training.

then attached to the 109th Infantry with which he served in Waziristan from April to July 1921. He is a personal Aide-de-Camp to His Highness and an Honorary Captain in the Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.

After these, the nearest relatives are descendants of Maharaja Gaj Singhji through other lines. They are numerous.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

Introduction.

The leading men of the State are either hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers or imported officials. Of these, the first class falls into four divisions, viz., (1) descendants of families which were in Bikaner before the Rath or invasion at the end of the fifteenth century, (2) descendants of Rao Bikaji, the first Ruler, or of one of his uncles or brothers, (3) descendants of later Rulers, and (4) descendants of persons related by marriage to former Rulers. The western and northern portions of the State were held at the arrival of the Rathors by Bhatias, who had wrested them in former times from the Framars or Ponwars. There are at present some families of Ponwar Rajputs in the State, but these are of later origin and not of much importance. The older families are all extinct. One of the first acts of Rao Bikaji was to destroy the influence of the Bhatias by

of Pugal. The

their possessions

only 59 villages, of which 48 belong to the Rao of Pugal. The other leading Bhatias are the Thakur of Bhithnok, the Rawat of Jamalsar and the Thakurs of Kharbara and Sattasar but none of them has much influence. A daughter of the late Thakur of Sattasar was married to His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji and is now the Dowager Maharani. The largest estates are at present in the hands of members of the second and third divisions, namely, descendants of Rao Bikaji, of his uncles or his brothers or of subsequent Rulers. The most important of them is the Raja of Mahajan, a descendant of Rao Ratan Singh, who was a son of Rao Lunkaran. Next to him come the Raja of Bidasar, the Rawat of Rawatsar and the Rao of Bhukarka. The Raja of Bidasar is the descendant of Rao Bikaji's brother Bida, the Rawat of Rawatsar of his uncle Kandhal while the Rao of Bhukarka is descended from Rao Jet Singhji. These hold respectively 11, 37 and 33 villages. These are known as Sarayats or first grade ~~estates~~. The next largest estates are those of Jasana and Sidmukh with 25 and 18 villages, respectively, held by the Sarangot descendants of Rao Jet Singhji, Sinkhu, with 21 villages held by Kishansinghot descendants of Raja Rai Singhji; and Rajpura with 17 villages, of which the Thakur is descended from Rao Jet Singhji through the latter's son Bhim Raj. The descendants of Rao Bikaji's brother Bida, known as Bidawats, hold what is termed the Bidawat territory near Sujangarh, which formerly belonged to the

Mohel Rajputs. None of their estates is of great extent; the largest is Bidasar, comprising only 12 villages of which one Momasar has recently been permanently confiscated for the disloyal and seditious acts of the late ~~Pattadar~~ ^{Sardar} Thakur Hukum Singh against the State.

At the beginning of the last century the principal land-holders of the State were the Chief of Mahajan, who, though shorn of considerable portion of his possessions is still the premier noble of Bikaner, and the Thakurs of Churu and Bhadra. The two latter were descendants of Kandhal of the Banrot and Sandasot lines, and their estates consisted of about 80 and a hundred villages respectively. The Banrots were expelled from Churu by Maharaja Surat Singhji in 1818 and the Sandasots from Bhadra in 1816 after long continued struggles with the State. The heads of both families received a few villages by way of maintenance, and are still looked up to as persons of importance. In the third division also are comprised the descendants of Maharaja Gaj Singh, who are known as Rajvis and hold some 22 villages. These persons are very numerous and their rank entitles them to notice. The most noteworthy of them in recent years was Maharaj Lal Singhji, who was for some time President of His late Highness' Council and who was the father of that Ruler and of his brother, the present Ruler. About 30 villages are held by members of the fourth division who are known as Prasangis. These are also individually unimportant.

The hereditary nobles are distinguished among themselves by their respective positions in Darbar and by the kind of Tazim they enjoy. Succession among the tazim ~~Pattadars~~ ^{Sardars} is by primogeniture, and though in some branches partition used to take place, this is no longer the case. As a rule, a grant of villages or of land for cultivation is made to the younger sons. Some villages, and specially those held by Rajvis, are exempt from the payment of revenue. The rest pay revenue, which varies in amount in different estates, but is generally about one-third of the income. Originally this liability took the form of providing fighting men for the Ruler's cavalry in the case of the larger estates and camelmen or footmen in that of the smaller. The obligation has now in all cases been commuted into a money payment. All ~~Pattadars~~ ^{Sardars} on succeeding to their estates pay one year's revenue as *nazrana* (fee on succession) to the State. They also pay *neota* on a change in the Ruler, as well as various other occasional charges. In return they receive from His Highness gifts (*riy-bakhshish*) when marriages and funerals take place in their own families. Both the *neota* and *riy-bakhshish* were till recently of uncertain amount, depending on the pleasure of the Ruler and the strength of the Thakur. On the accession of the ~~present~~ ^{late} Ruler, the Council of Regency found it necessary to lay down a definite scale in both cases for its own guidance during the minority. What has been said above in regard to the Pugal, Mahajan, Churu and Bhadra estates shows how the State has in the course of continued struggles with the leading nobles

* The grant by which an estate is held is termed a *patta* and grantee is styled a *pattadar*.

strengthened its own position and weakened theirs. Colonel Powlett in his Gazetteer has expressed his opinion that there is no State in Rajputana in which the old feudal tenure has so nearly passed away and the power of the Ruler is so absolute as in Bikaner. It has thus come about that no single noble is in a position to resist or even very seriously trouble the State, though as lately as 1884 a combination of several rendered it necessary to send for a brigade from Nasirabad to restore orders. None of the nobles of Bikaner holds any estate from the British Government.

The hereditary office-bearers are the descendants of the men who accompanied Rao Bikaji from Jodhpur or of those who were introduced by subsequent Rulers. Rao Bikaji's principal companions were Mehta Lal Singh, and Lakhani Baid, Bar Singh Bachhawat, Baga Mushraf Gopal Bararia, Salaji Rathi, Napa Sankha and Bela Parihar. The Baidas have frequently held the highest offices in the State, such as those of Dewan and Wakil, and have received much honour from the State. Thakursi Baid was Dewan in the time of Raja Rai Singhji and was subsequently Governor of Bhatner fort. His descendant, Hindu Mal, was a Wakil at Delhi in 1833, and received from Maharaja Ratan Singhji the title of Maharao, which is still held by the head of the family. Members of the family of Bar Singh Baid terminated by Raja Sur Singhji (1613-31), with the exception of one boy, who was absent with his mother's family at Udaipur.

Salaji Rathi's descendants hold at present several minor posts. One held the office of Lekhan (writer of grants) under Raja Rai Singhji and his son Kalyan Das was Dewan to Raja Sur Singh. Mehta Makhan Rai of the same family was Dewan to Maharaja Anup Singhji and Ram Lal Dwarkani to Maharaja Sardar Singhji. The descendants of Napa Sankha held the post of Kildar (Castellan) of Bikaner till the time of Raja Sur Singhji, whose displeasure they incurred. Many of them were killed and the rest fled to Marwar. Bela Parihar was the founder of numerous families, of which two branches have been continuously employed, the first in the care of the Raj horses and the other in personal attendance on the Rulers. They are known as Sahnis and Parihars respectively.

When Raja Rai Singhji went to Jaisalmer in 1595 to marry the daughter of the Rawal, he brought back with him two officials of note, Karamsi Rakhecha, whom he placed in charge of his wardrobe and jewellery, and Kallaji Tosniwal Kothari. To the former family belonged Madan Chand, Dewan to Maharaja Ratan Singhji, and Lachhi Ram and his sons, Man Mal and Gyan Mal, who were all Dewans to Maharaja Sardar Singhji on several occasions. A son of the last named, Mehta Mangal Chand, was a member of the Council of Regency. Kallaji was an inhabitant of Nagaur and was placed, on his arrival in Bikaner, in charge of the fixed establishment (Karkhanajat).

died in 1901. Raja Hari Singh having expired in 1933 without leaving any issue, Major (now Colonel) Bhopal Singh, the present Chief, uncle and only surviving relative of the late Raja Hari Singh succeeded to the Thikana. He was for a time Commandant of the then existing Imperial Service Troops of the State. *He is an Aranyak Aide-de-camp to His Highness the Maharaja.*

(2) *Bidasar.*—**RAJA PRATAP SINGH OF BIDASAR**, a Rathor Rajput of the Kesodasot family of the Bidawat clan, is the head of the descendants of Bida. His estate, which consists of 11 villages only, is situated near Sujangarh in the region which is the Mohel Rajputs and is now an annual income of Rs. 10,000.

He is one of the four Sarayats receiving education at Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the Diploma in 1942.

Bawas.—**RAWAT TEJ SINGH OF RAWATSAR** is a Rathor Rajput of the Kandhalya clan, descended from Kandhalya, uncle of Rao Bikaji and brother of Rao Jodhaji of Jodhpur. He is one of the four Sarayats and leading nobles of the State. His estate consists of 37 villages and lies to the west of the Nohar Tehsil. The annual income is about Rs. 48,118. The estate with the title of Rawat was conferred on Raghu Das for his services in the Deccan and Gujrat with Raja Rai Singhji.

(4) *Bhukarka.*—**RAO AMAR SINGH OF BHUKARKA**, a Rathor Rajput of the Singot family of the Bika clan, holds an estate consisting of 33 villages in the north of Nohar Tehsil. The estimated income of the estate is Rs. 25,000 and the revenue payable to the State is Rs. 8,765.

Thakur Kushal Singh is the ancestor of the family, in recognition of the good advice which he gave to the Ruler to fight under Akbar in Kashmir where Raja Rai Singh rendered conspicuous service. Subsequently in 1735, Thakur Kushal Singh was instrumental in helping Maharaja Zorawar Singhji to repel an attack from the Rulers of Jodhpur.

(5) *Pugal.*—**RAO DEVI SINGH OF PUGAL** is a Bhati Rajput of the Pugalija sept and is descended from Rao Shekhaji, who, as noticed above, was in possession of all the western portion of the State when the Rathor invasion took place, and whose daughter Rao Bikaji married. The estate, which is situated on the borders of Jaisalmer and Bhawalpur, now consists of 48 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs. 20,000. It pays no revenue to the State. The late Rao Joraj Singh, who died in May 1925, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1918. The present Rao is a minor of about 14 years.

(15) *Sandwa.*—**MAJOR-GENERAL SARDAR BAHADUR RAJA JFORAJ SINGH, C.B.E.**, is a Tazimi Pattedar of Sandwa and a Rathor Rajput of the Manohardasot family of the Bidawat clan, and has an

estate consisting of 10 villages, which yields an annual income of about Rs. 17,000. The revenue payable to the State is Rs. 4,326 a year. Thakur Jeoraj Singh succeeded his adoptive father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923. He has worked as Assistant Commandant, Sadul Light Infantry, Senior Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Gunga Risala, and Recruiting Officer, Bikaner State and Master of Ceremonies. He is now also an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Order of the Brit 28th July 1917, and was made a Commander of the British Empire on the 1st January 1920.

(7) ~~Bar~~ ^{Bajra} THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF BAJ, a Rathor Rajput of the ~~Sardar~~ ^{Sardar} branch of the Bikaner ~~clan~~ ^{clan}, holds an estate of 15 villages which yields an income of about Rs. 25,000 and pays an annual revenue of Rs. 7,537. The estate is situated in the north-eastern portion of the State between Sardarslaht and Bhadra. ~~The late Sardar, Thakur~~ ^{The late Sardar, Thakur} ~~Jeoraj Singh~~ ^{Jeoraj Singh} ~~was appointed to the Order of the British Empire on the 1st January 1920.~~

(8) ~~Daudar~~ ^{Daudar} — LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THAKUR PRITHI RAJ SINGH OF DAUDSAR is a Tanwar Rajput. He was Secretary for the Military Department, Mahkma Khas, Officer-in-charge, Gajner, and Officer, Shikar. He is now an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.

(9) ~~Bagseu~~ ^{Bagseu} — THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF BAGSEU, is a Rathor Rajput and a Tazimi Sadar. He was an A-D-C. to His Highness the Maharajah.

(10) MAJOR-GENERAL RAO BAHADUR THAKUR

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~~Entry (10) regarding Sattasar. Substitute the following in place of the~~

"Rajput" and for the last two sentences "He is an Honorary..... Maharaja" and "The title in 1944" substitute "Thakur Baldeo ted Singhji was granted the hereditary title of Rao by His Highness in 1944. He is an A D C. to His Highness the Maharaja." ~~He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Highness of Maharaja.~~

~~He was made a Companion of the Order of the British Empire in 1944.~~

(11) KHUYERAN — COLONEL RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BANEY

KHUYERAN is a Tazimi Pattedar. He is a Bhati Rajput Under " (10) Harasar " substitute the following for the second sentence

"He is Master of Ceremonies, Military Secretary and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja." ~~British Government on 1st January 1921.~~

(6) ~~Harasar~~ — Delete. THAKUR BIHUR SINGH, Army and Home Minister at the Walter Nobles School. the word "an" in line 3.

(12) Rampura — Substitute to.

"He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp."

held the posts of Tehsildar and Nazim of Suratgarh, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, 2nd Revenue Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police and Revenue Commissioner, and ~~is now~~ Comptroller of the Household. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd June 1918.

(15) ~~(15)~~ *Kumbhana*.—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DAULAT SINGH, a Bika Rathor, is a Tazimi Pattedar of Kumbhana. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is now Master of the Household. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd June 1927.

Maj. General
(16) ~~(16)~~ *Malasar*.—~~RAO BAHADUR THAKUR GOP SINGH~~ is a Tazimi Pattedar of Malasar and Rathor Rajput of the Tej-singhot family of the Bidawat clan. He was Officer Commanding Body Guard and Dungar Lancers and ~~Assistant~~ *Assistant* Maharaj Kumar. He ~~received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd June 1921.~~

(17) ~~(17)~~ *Sankhu*.—THAKUR SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Sankhu, of the Bika clan, and is a descendant of the Bikaner. He is a minor Nobles' High School.

(18) ~~(18)~~ *Rajpura*.—THAKUR KUSHAL SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Rajput, is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhurrajot Bika clan.

(19) ~~(19)~~ *Kandhwa*.—THAKUR CHANDER SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Kanwari, is a Rathor Rajput of the Klangrot family of the Bidaw clan. He received his education first at the Walter Nobles School, Bikaner and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed the Higher Diploma Examination. He has held the posts of Home Secretary and Assistant Comptroller of the Household.

(20) ~~(20)~~ *Sidhmukh*.—The Pattedars of Sidhmukh are Rathor Rajputs of the Klangrot family of the Bika Clan. Thakur Hari Singh expired recently without issue and the question of the appointment of his successor is still under consideration.

(21) ~~(21)~~ *Jaitpur*.—RAWAT ROOP SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Jaitpur, is a Rathor Rajput of the Raotot-Gopaldasot family of the Kandhwa clan.

(22) ~~(22)~~ *Kuchor*.—THAKUR PARTAP SINGH, a Rathor Rajput of Banrot family of the Kandhwa ~~clan~~ is a Tazimi Pattedar of Kuchor. He is son of the late Rao Bahadur Thakur Lal Singh Chaurasala.

(23) ~~(23)~~ *Jasana*.—THAKUR BIRENDRA SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Jasana, is a Rathor Rajput of the Klangrot family of the Bika clan. He is a minor.

(24) ~~(24)~~ *Nimt*.—
of Nimt
Bika clan.

(20)

~~Rajasar.~~ *Rajasar.*—*LIEUTENANT-COLONEL* RAO BAHADUR RAJVI GULAB SINGH is a *Tazimi Rajvi* of Rajasar. He has held the posts of *Officer-Commanding*, Body Guard and *Aide-de-Camp* to His Highness the Maharaja and is now *Inspector-General* of Police. He received the title of *Rao Bahadur* from the British Government on 1st January 1926.

(iii) *Chief Officials.*(1) ~~COLONEL~~ SIR KAILAS NARAIN HAKSAR, Kt., C.I.E.

p. 49-50, Under " (iii) Chief Officials " insert the following in place of the existing entries :—

" (1) Mr. Kavalram Madhavaji Panikkar, B.A. (Oxon.), *Bar-at-Law*, Prime Minister and Foreign and Political Minister.

(2) ~~Major~~ Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji ~~Kash~~, Finance and Army Minister.

~~Rao Bahadur Kanwar Jawant Singhji of Dausar, B.A., Public~~

(4) ~~Mr. HAMILTON HARDING,~~ -
Works Minister.

(7) RAI BAHADUR D. M. NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., is *Puisne Judge*, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner.

(8) RAI BAHADUR APRAKASH CHANDRA BOSE, M.A., LL.B., is the second *Puisne Judge*, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner.

(9) LT.-COLONEL RAO BAHADUR THAKUR JEORAJ SINGH of Sarothia, A.-D.-C., is *Military Secretary* to His Highness the Maharaja

Government in the Foreign and Common Departments.

(12) DR. M. N. AGGARWALA, D.Sc., M.A., LL.B., is *Legal Remembrancer* and *Secretary* to His Highness' Government in the Legislative Department.

(13) MR. J. FEARFIELD, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), M.Inst.C.E., is *Manager* of the Bikaner State Railway.

(14) MR. B. A. ENGLISH, B.A., is *Director of Education*.

(15) MR. T. A. W. FOY, is *Chief Engineer*, Irrigation, Ganganagar Division, Sri Ganganagar (Bikaner State).

(16) MR. R. H. T. MACKENZIE, A.M.I.C.E., is Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.

(17) KANWAR PREM SINGH, B.A., is Revenue Commissioner, and District Magistrate, Sadar Division.

(18) RAI BAHADUR LALA NIHAL CHAND SARWAL, F.R.E.S., is Accountant General and Secretary, Bikaner State Savings Bank.

(19) MUNTAZIM-KHAS-BAHADUR LALA NIHAL CHAND AGGARWAL, M.A., LL B., is Inspector General of Customs and Excise.

(20) MR. A. F. LASRADO, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (England), L.M. (Rotunda), is Offg. Principal Medical Officer.

(21) DR. MRS N. SHIVAKAMU, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., L.M. (Rotunda), is Principal Zenana Medical Officer.

(22) MR. M. M. SAPAT is Secretary to the Prime Minister

(iv) Seths in the Bikaner State.

There are many rich Seths in the Bikaner State who do extensive banking and other business. It would suffice to mention the following :—

(1) RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISHESWAR DASS, K.C.I.E., is by caste a Maheshwari Daga. He is a leading Banker in Bikaner and a well-known Seth in Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Kampti, Raipur, Dungargarh, Nandgaon, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Bangalore, Mysa, Mir and Jubbulpore. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government on 9th November 1901, was created a Knight on the 1st January 1921 and a K. C. I. E. on the 4th June 1934.

(2) HIRA LAL RAMPURIA is an Oswal by caste and resident of Bikaner with an extensive cloth business in Calcutta and a branch in Manchester (England).

(3) SETH JAGANNATH THIRANI OF NOHAR. He is a banker having landed property in Purnea District and extensive business in other places.

(4) SETH KASTOOR CHAND KOTHARI is a Maheshwari and one of the important bankers of Bikaner with business in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra and Delhi.

(5) SETH MATHURA DAS MOHTA is a banker of Bikaner and owns cotton factories at Hingaahat.

(7) RAI BAHADUR SETH RAM CHANDRA MINTRI is one of the important bankers with business at Kalimpong and elsewhere. His residence is at Reni in the State but he lives mostly in Kalimpong, Assam. He practically controls the Tibetan wool trade, the wool mart being at Kalimpong. He is also Government banker for the British Trade Agencies at Yatung and Gyantse where he has branches of his firm. He went to Gyantse with Sir Frederick O'Connor, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., when the British Trade Agency was established there.

shortly after the Younghusband Mission in 1904. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 1st January 1906.

(8) SETH RAM GOPAL MOHATA is a big banker having business at Delhi and Karachi.

(9) SETH RAM RATAN DAS BAGARI, is a Maheshwari by caste and a banker of Bikaner with important business at Calcutta, Kotah and Indore.

(10) SETH SUBH KARAN SURANA is an Oswal. He resides at Churu and is an important banker in Calcutta.

~~(10) (i) RAI BAHADUR SETH HAZARMAL and~~

(ii) RAI BAHADUR SETH RAMESHWAR DAS AGARWALAS of village Dudhwakhara in Tehsil Churu are important Bankers of Bikaner State and carry on business at Calcutta.

(11) SETHS SUMERMAL BUDHMAL, sons of Seth Sampatram Dugar of Sardarshahr, are Oswals by caste and are leading bankers of Bikaner and carry on business at Calcutta.

(v) *Hereditary Officials.*

Baid Family.

(1) MAHARAO KHUMAN SINGH MEHTA

(2) RAO GOPAL SINGH MEHTA.

BUNDI.

Historical Outline

The Chief of Bundi is the head of the Hara sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country occupied by this sept has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The Chauhans came from Northern India to Sambhar, a town now held jointly by the Chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur, about the beginning of the eighth century, and after ruling there and at Ajmer, gained the kingdom of Delhi. The last Chauhan King of Delhi was Prithwi Raj, from whom the kingdom passed into the hands of Muhammad Ghori in 1192. While the Chauhans were ruling at Sambhar towards the end of the 10th century, one Lachman Raj, *alias* Manik Rai I, set out to found a kingdom for himself and proceeded South-west to Nadole. His descendants ruled at Nadole for about two centuries, when Manik Rai II migrated with some of the clan and settled down in the south-east corner of Mewar. The sixth in descent from Manik Rai II was Rao Hado or *Har Raj*, from whom the sept take the name of *Hara*. This account differs from that given by the Bundi bards, who say that the name Hara was assumed in consequence of a miracle performed in the fifth century by Asapura Devi, the guardian goddess of the Chauhans, over the bones (*hada*) of Bhanu Raj, the son of the Raja of Hansi, who had been devoured by some demon. Colonel Tod in his *Rajasthan* states that the date was about 1022, and the demon was no less a person than Mahmud of Ghazni, who killed and dismembered the Chauhan Chief, but the latter was restored to life by the goddess. About 1242 *Rao Dewa* or *Deoraj*, the second chief after *Har Raj*, took the town now called Bundi from the Minas and made them acknowledge him as their Lord. He may therefore be considered the founder of the State and since his time there have been 23 Chiefs of Bundi.

Constant feuds and battles with Mewar took place in the fifteenth century, but the most dangerous enemy of the Haras was the powerful Muhammadan dynasty of Malwa. An army sent by the Sultan of Mandu besieged and took Bundi about 1457, *RAO BARI SAI*, and many of his nobles falling in its defence. The Rao's youngest son, Sham Singh, was carried off by the invaders, and brought up as a Musalman, under the name of Samarkand. Shortly afterwards the Haras commenced plundering the territories of Mandu, and another army was sent against them under the command of Samarkand, who took Bundi and ruled there for some years, till he was killed by *RAO NARAIN DAS*, whose accession in Samvat 1544 commenced a new era for the Bundi State. During the preceding two centuries the Hara Chiefs had, by possessing a certain amount of independence, been to a considerable extent vassals of the Ranas of Udaipur. Their services had been requisitioned by the latter in times of emergency, and had been given as much on account of the relationship engendered by marriage between the two houses as from any feeling of dependence. *RAO SURJAN* had, possibly as governor on behalf of the Rana, obtained possession of the famous fortress of RANTHAMBHOR,

which was much coveted by Akbar. According to Musalman historians, the Emperor besieged it in person and took it in a month, but the Hindu version is that the siege was ineffectual, and that Akbar obtained by stratagem and courtesy what he had failed to secure by force of arms. In any case the fort passed into the possession of the Emperor, and the Bundi chief is said to have received as a reward the government of fifty-two districts including Benares, and the command of 2,000. By this transaction the Bundi State threw in its lot with the Muhamadan Emperors, and from this period (1569) the Hara chief bore the title of Rao Raja. Several of Surjan's successors took service with the Emperors of Delhi, obtained high rank, and received large grants of land, which were alternately resumed and restored as they lost or gained favour or took the wrong or right side in the struggle for empire.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century occurred the partition of Harauti and the formation of *Kotah* as a separate State. RAO RAJA RATAN SINGH, chief of Bundi, had given in Jagir to his son, Madho Singh, the town of Kotah and its dependencies. They joined the imperial army at Burhanpur when Jahangir's son, Khurram, was threatening rebellion against his father, and for services then rendered, Ratan Singh obtained the government of Burhanpur, and Madho Singh received Kotah and its dependencies, to be held by him and his heirs direct from the crown. After Ratan Singh came RAO RAJA SHATRU SAL, who was one of the most gallant chiefs of Bundi. He took part in many battles in the Deccan (such as Daulatabad, Bidar, Gulbarga, etc.), and was finally killed leading the van guard of the army of Dara against Aurangzeb in 1658. The new Emperor naturally transferred all the resentment he harboured against Shatru Sal to his son and successor BHAI SINGH, but after vainly attempting to ruin him, decided to use him, and gave him the government of Aurangabad. In 1707, in the battle for Aurangzeb's vacant throne, BUDH SINGH, chief of Bundi, held a prominent post, and by his conduct and courage contributed largely to the victory which left Shah Alam Bahadur Shah without a rival. For these services BUDH SINGH was made a *Maharao Raja*, a title borne by his successors to this day. Shortly afterwards occurred a bitter feud with Jaipur, and Budh Singh was driven out of his country and died in exile. His son, UMED SINGH, after many gallant efforts, succeeded, with the assistance of Malhar Rao Holkar, in recovering his patrimony in 1748; but he had to make over to the Mahratta leader, as payment for his services, the town and district of Patan. In 1770 UMED SINGH abdicated in favour of his son AJIT SINGH who, three years later, killed Rana Ari Singh of Udaipur when out shooting with him. Centuries before, a dying sati is said to have prophesied that "the Rao and the Rana should never meet at the *akhira* or spring hunt without death ensuing" and the prophecy has indeed proved true; for in 1531 Rao Suraj Mal and Rana Ratan Singh were shooting together in the Bundi jungles and killed each other, while in 1773, as above stated, Ajit Singh of Bundi killed Rana Ari Singh. In consequence of these unfortunate

incidents there is a feud between the two houses, which is not yet forgotten. Ajit lived for only a few months after the event last mentioned and was succeeded by his son, *Bishan Singh*, who gave most efficient assistance to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat before the army of Holkar in 1804, thereby bringing on himself the special vengeance of the Mahratta leader. From that time upto 1817 the Mahrattas and Pindaris constantly ravaged the State, exacting tribute and assuming supremacy.

On February 10, 1818, a treaty was concluded with Bishan Singh by which the State of Bundi was taken under British protection. Bishan Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son RAM SINGH, then ten years of age. The murder of his minister, Kishan Ram, in 1830 by an armed party from Jodhpur would have probably caused hostilities between the two States but for the intervention of the British Government. Maharao Raja Ram Singh's attitude towards the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 was one of apathy and lukewarmness. He, however, received in 1862 the usual *sanad* conferring on him the right of adoption, and was created a G. C. S. I in 1877. His rule was old-fashioned but popular, and was remarkable for the strict integrity he evinced in all his actions. He himself was described as the most conservative prince in conservative Rajputana, and a grand specimen of a true Rajput gentleman. He died full of years and honours in 1889, having ruled for nearly sixty-eight years and was succeeded by his son *Raghuraj Singh*. He was born on 21st September 1869 and succeeded his father on the 12th April 1889 and was invested with full ruling powers on 9th January 1890. His Highness had ten wives the first and second are the daughters of His Highness Maharaja Takhat Singhji of Jodhpur, the third who died in 1933 was the sister of the Raja of Jhalua, the fourth is a daughter of Maharaj Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, the fifth who died in 1905 was the aunt of the present Maharaja of Rewa, the sixth and seventh are the daughters of Thakur Himmat Singhji Bhati and Thakur Jagat Singhji Bhati of Jodhpur, who are connected with the Jaisalmer family, the eighth who died in 1937 was the daughter of Raoji of Dablana in Bundi, the ninth is a daughter of the late Thakur of Mohanpura in the Mahikantha Agency and the tenth is the daughter of Maharaj Arjun Singhji of Jodhpur.

By his first wife, His Highness had one son, Raghuvendra Singh, who died in his childhood on the 5th March 1899. His Highness was created a K. G. I. E. in 1891, K. G. S. I. in 1897, G. G. I. E. in 1901, G. C. V. O. in 1912 and G. C. S. I. in 1919. His Highness had the honour of entertaining the Queen Empress at Bundi in December 1911, and of attending the King Emperor at Bombay on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' departure from India in January 1912.

In the great European War of 1914 to 1918 and later in the Afghan campaign, 1919, His Highness placed his personal services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The

State contributed to its full capacity in money, men and material. His Highness died on the 26th July 1927, after a rule of 38 years.

THE RULER.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO *RAJA* SIR ISHWARI SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., succeeded his uncle the late Maharao Raja Sir Raghuraj Singh on 8th August 1927. His Highness is the son of Maharaj Raghuraj Singhji the third brother of the late Maharao Raja and is the only surviving descendant of Maharao Raja Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur. His Highness was born on the 8th March 1893 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927. He was created G C I E in May 1937.

His Highness has two wives, daughters of Thakur Lal Radha Keshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in BAGHELKHAND. Maharaj Kumar Bahadur Singh of Kapren, the heir apparent, was adopted by His Highness on the 17th March 1933. The Maharaj Kumar who is being educated at the Mayo College was betrothed to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam in October 1936.

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Princes of Bundi.

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LEADING PERSONAGES.

of the D. K. family.

He is the son of Maharaj Kumar's account after the words of the Maharaja of Ratlam in 1887. He has a son Bhawar and a daughter Bhawar Bai Salaba born on 6th

According to the account supplied by the Darbar the Nobles and Jagirdars of the Bundi State are not hereditary. They are in receipt either of cash allowances, or Jagirs, or both, in respect of services performed by them. The grant of Jagirs to persons deserving of the same or the resumption of them in consequence of any fault depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the Ruler. Succession is by primogeniture and is subject to the sanction of the Darbar. Adoption is not permitted.

There are altogether 27 principal Sardars of whom 17 are Hara Chauhans and three are descendants of natural sons of Rulers. They are entitled to sit in Durbar on the right of Ruler. Out of the remaining 7 Sardars five are Solankhis, one Rathor and one Shaikhawat (Kachh-waha) who sit on the left of the Ruler.

The following are the principal nobles :—

1 *Dugari*.—**MAHARAJ INDRA SINGH OF DUGARI** is the third son of the Maharaj of Junia and was born in 1887. The Jagir was granted to him in March 1907 on the death of Maharaj Shambhoo Shiv Singh. The annual income of the Estate is Rs. 9,000. This Jagir was originally conferred on Maharaj Sardar Singh, son of Maharaj Raja Umed Singhji, in the year 1769. No tribute is paid to the Darbar, but the Maharaj is liable for service.

2 *Junia*.—**MAHARAJ SHIV RAJ SINGH OF JUNIA** succeeded his father Shiv Dan Singh. This Jagir formed part of the Dugari Jagir and was divided among the two brothers Shambhoo Singh and Shivedan Singh on the death of their father Maharaj Devi Singh. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 8,750. No tribute is paid to the Darbar, but the Maharaj is liable for service.

3 *Jajawar*.—**MAHARAJ AKHEYRAJ SINGH OF JAJAWAR** succeeded his father Beri Sal Singh in 1919. The Jagir was conferred on Maha Singh, son of Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath. The annual income is Rs. 6,500, the tribute is Rs. 320 and in lieu of 45 foot that were supplied for service in the fort of Taragarh Rs. 422 is paid to the Darbar.

4 *Khera Raidhar*.—**MAHARAJ KARAN SINGH OF KHERA RAIDHAR** was given the Jagir in 1919 when Maharaj Jaswant Singh died leaving no issue. The Maharaj is a descendant of Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath. The Jagir was first conferred on Maharaj Berisal in 1758. The income is Rs. 16,000 the tribute is Rs. 950 and in lieu of supplying 25 mounted troops Rs. 1,000 is paid to the Darbar.

5. *Pagaran*.—THAKUR SINGHSAL OF PAGARAN, a Solankhia Rajput, succeeded his grandfather Thakur Indersal in 1914. The Jagir was first granted in 1758. The income is Rs. 5,300,—tribute is Rs. 300 and in lieu of supplying nine mounted troops, Rs. 350 is paid to the Darbar.

6. *Barundha*.—THAKUR SHAMBHOO SINGH OF BARUNDHA succeeded his father Rathor Sheodan Singh in 1925. The Jagir was first granted in 1748 by Maharao Raja Ummed Singh. The income is Rs. 2,900. No tribute is paid to the Darbar.

7. *Dhowara*.—MAHARAJ SHIV RAJ SINGH OF DHOWARA succeeded his father Maharaj Mori Singh in October 1918. The Maharaj is descended from Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath. The Jagir was first given in 1747. The income is Rs. 9,000, the tribute is Rs. 510 and in lieu of supplying 17 mounted troops Rs. 600 is paid to the Darbar.

9. *Kharer Ka Pipalda*.—MAHARAJ SHAMSINGH OF KHARER KA PIPALDA was given this Jagir on the death of Maharaj Jaswant Singh who left no issue. The Maharaj is descended from Rao Raja Ratan Singh. The Jagir was given in 1570. The income is Rs. 2,000, tribute is Rs. 120 and in lieu of services Rs. 130 is paid to the Darbar.

9. *Soran*.—MAHARAJ CHANDRA BILAN SINGH OF SORAN. The income is Rs. 3,000, tribute Rs. 180 and in lieu of services Rs. 200 is paid to the Darbar.

10. *Jaitgarh*.—MAHARAJ HARI NATH SINGH OF JAITGARH is descended from Maharaj Kumar Gopi Nath. The Jagir was first given in 1749. The income is Rs. 4,600, tribute is Rs. 276 and in lieu of supplying 6 mounted troops Rs. 300 is paid to the Darbar. His eldest son K. Sheonath Singh who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, holds the appointment of Home Member of the State Council.

11. *Baori Khera*.—MAHARAJ PRITHI SINGH OF BAORI KHERA. Income is Rs. 3,000. The present Maharaj pays no tribute to the Darbar.

12. *Datunda*.—RAWAT SIBEO SINGH OF DATUNDA succeeded his father Rawat Mukand Singh in 1914. The Jagir was first granted in 1823. The income is Rs. 3,000, tribute is Rs. 186 and in lieu of supplying 3 mounted troops Rs. 200 is paid to the Darbar.

13. *Naugarh*.—THAKUR DHOOL SINGH OF NAIGARH succeeded his father Thakur Chatar Singh. The income is Rs. 1,750, tribute Rs. 105 and in lieu of services Rs. 110 is paid to the Darbar.

14. *Ajata*.—THAKUR JAWAHIR SINGH OF AJATA. Income is Rs. 2,000, tribute Rs. 110 and in lieu of services Rs. 120 is paid to the Darbar.

15. *Malakpura*.—MAHARAJ SHIV RAJ SINGH OF MALAKPURA. Income is Rs. 3,750, tribute Rs. 225 and in lieu of services Rs. 240 is paid to the Darbar.

16. *Era in Khera*.—MAHARAJ NAND SINGH OF BAN S KHERA. Income is Rs. 2500, with Rs. 100 and in Euc of service Rs. 143 is paid to the Dastar.

The following is the order of precedence of the principal Hindu Sardars and others entitled to sit in Dastar on the right of the Ruler :

1. Maharaj of Dugari (Hara).
2. Maharaj of Jaria.
3. Maharaj of Gadia.
4. Maharaj of Matunda.
5. Maharaj of Jajawar (Hara).
6. Maharaj of Kharer Ka Pipalda (Hara).
7. Maharaj of Khera Raidhar (Hara).
8. Maharaj of Dhowara (Hara).
9. Maharaj of Jaitgarh (Hara).

The following is the order of precedence of the principal Non-Hindus Sardars entitled to sit in Dastar on the left of the Ruler :—

1. Thakur of Barundha.
2. Thakur of Pagaran.
3. Thakur of Datunda.

III. Chief Officials.

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Dewan and Finance Member | .. | Mr. A. W. Robertson, D.F.C., I.P. |
| 2. Judicial Member of Council and Judge of High Court | .. | Pt. Deelchand Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Revenue Member of Council | .. | Thakur Mahendra Singh Ranawat. |
| 4. Home Member of Council | .. | Kanwar Sheo Nath Singh. |
| 5. Accountant General | .. | Pt. Mukatbehari Lal. |
| 6. Private Secretary to His Highness | .. | Sohan Lal R. Jhamaria. |
| 7. Inspector General of Police and Military | .. | Choudhri Washeshwar Nath Datta. |
| 8. Military Assistants | .. | 1. Captain Maharaj Udai Singh. 2. Captain Bhanwar Vishvanath Singh. 3. Lt. Maharaj Ganpat Singh. |
| 9. Executive Engineer | .. | Mr. M. L. Sabherwal, M.A. (Punjab), (Lon.). |
| 10. Chief Medical Officer | .. | Rai Sahib Dr. D. N. Ahluwalia, M.B. |

IV. Hereditary Officials.

Nil.

DANTA.

Historical Outline.

The Ruler of Danta is the head of the Parmar Clan of Rajputs being the descendant in direct line from the Emperor Vikramaditya, the celebrated monarch in the ancient history of India. The Parmars who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Malwa round Ujjain, are said to have at one time held at least a major portion of Rajputana, which fact gave rise to a popular saying "Prithvi Parmaran Tani" meaning thereby that the earth belonged to the Parmars. Raja Dharni Varah, one of the descendants of Vikrama, who ruled in Rajputana, divided his kingdom amongst his nine brothers, himself keeping the province of Sindh alone. This division is even to the present day referred to in Rajputana as "Navkoti Marwar". The descendants of Dharni Varah ruled Sind for more than three centuries, until the persistent invasions of the Mohammadans on that province forced them to retire elsewhere. Raja Jasrajji, the then Ruler of Sind, came to Mount Arasur, conquered the surrounding country and laid the foundation of the present State of Danta in 1068 A.D.

The successor of Jasrajji so greatly extended and consolidated his possession that at one time the State included large tracts of territory now in the possession of surrounding States. Of these the Jagir of

services to the State. The Kheralu Mahal now included in Baroda State was mortgaged to the Subah of Gujerat by Maharana Jeth Mallji in 1650 A.D. The long protracted wars between the Raos of Idar and the Rulers of Danta during the 16th and 17th centuries brought ruin to the Danta State and resulted in the separation of some of its outlying districts.

During the time of the Emperor Akbar, one of his sons Prince Salim having quarrelled with him fled from Delhi. He tried to seek shelter in various States of Rajputana. At last he sought refuge with Rana Askaranji of Danta (then known as Turusunglamo), who readily gave him shelter. When the Emperor and his son were reconciled, and the former was acquainted with the gallant conduct of the Rana Askaranji of Danta towards his son, the Emperor was so pleased that as a mark of approbation he sent a dress of honour and granted the title of "Maharana" to Rana Askaranji, and Prince Salim sent his jewelled signet ring.

The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1812 A.D.

On the outbreak of the Great War (1914—1918) the State offered to place its entire resources at the disposal of the Government, and contributed a sum of a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the War.

DANTA.]

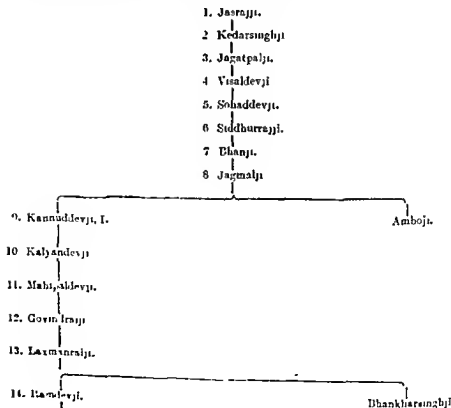
The families most closely connected with Danta are those of Tehri, Narsingharh, Sant, Kadana, Muli and Sudasna. The Ruling family of Danta is connected by marriage with the houses of Udaipur, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Idar, Sirohi and Dhrangadhra.

THE RULER

The present Ruler MAHARANA SHRI BHAVANISINHJI BAHADUR was born on the 12th September 1899. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and succeeded his father Maharana Shree Hamir Singhji on the 19th November, 1925. His first marriage took place with the sister of Maharaj Shri Bijai Singhji of Raoti (Jodhpur) and the second with the sister of the Raja of Sohawal Baghelkhand, C. I. Both the Maharanis died in 1923, the latter leaving one daughter. He married for a third time the sister of Thakur Nahar Singh of Auwa, a noble of Marwar. By this marriage he has three sons and three daughters.

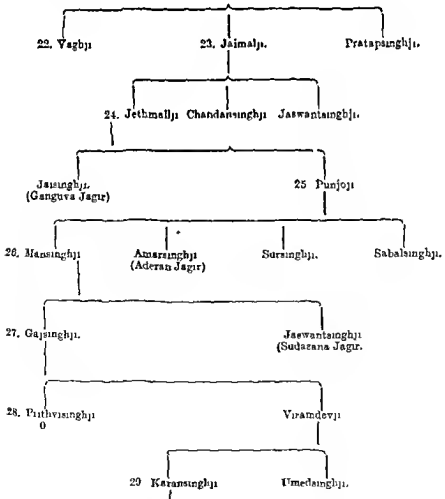
Danta is the only Parmar State in Rajputana, and its Ruler is entitled to a permanent salute of 9 guns.

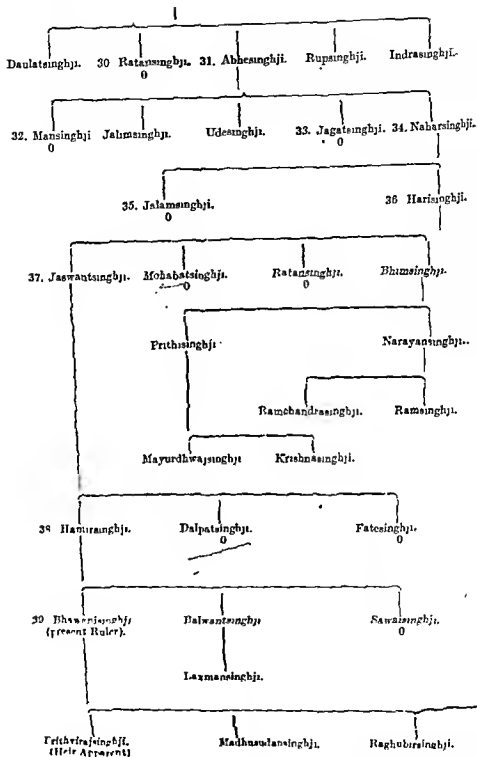
The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the Ruling Princes of Danta:—



15. Raimallji
n/vas
Maldarji.
16. Kannaddarji, II.

20. Ranoji.
21. Askararji





LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

1. MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRITHVIRAJ SINGHJI, Born on the 22nd July 1928, is the heir-apparent.

2. MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MADHUSUDAN SINGHJI-
born

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After serial No. 3, add a new entry as follows :—

5 MAHARAJ SHRI DALPAT SINGHJI, the younger brother of the late Maharana Shri Hamir Singhji and the uncle of the present Ruler, was born on the 17th August 1880. He was formerly associated with the administration but has now retired owing to infirmity and old age. He has no child

6. MAHARAJ SHRI PIRTHI SINGHJI is the eldest son of the great grand uncle of the Ruler. He was born on the 3rd January 1905 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He holds the post of Naib Dewan in the State. He has two sons and four daughters.

7. MAHARAJ SHRI NARAYAN SINGHJI is the younger brother of Maharaj Pirthi Singhji (6). He was born on the 8th January 1907, and was educated at the Mayo College, from where he passed the Diploma Examination with distinction. He holds the post of Revenue Commissioner in the State. He has two sons and two daughters.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars.*

1. *Ghorad*—THAKUR PARBAT SINGH OF GHORAD, a Bhati Rajput, is the principal noble of the State. He enjoys Tazim and a Jagir comprising 10 villages

2 *Hadad*.—THAKOR KISHORESINGH OF HADAD, a Rathor Rajput. He enjoys Tazim and a Jagir comprising 12 villages.

3 *Bamnoj*.—THAKUR DAULAT SINGH OF BAMNOJ, Rathor Rajput, is about 26 years in age. He enjoys a Jagir comprising 4 villages.

4 *Bhanpur*.—THAKUR SHIV SINGH OF BHANPUR, a Vaghela Rajput, born on the 3rd May 1910. Enjoys a Jagir of 1 village.

5 *Jota*.—THAKUR KALU SINGH OF JOITA, a Chavda Rajput, born on 6th January 1900. Enjoys Jagir in 1 village.

6. *Godhani*—THAKUR SHIVSINGH OF GODHANI, a Vaghela Rajput. Enjoys a Jagir in 2 villagei.

THE RULER.

Lieutenant-Colonel HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI BHAN SINGH LOKINDRA BAHADUR DILER JANG JAI DEO, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., is a Hindu, Vaishnav Ramanandi Jat of the Bamraulia family. His Highness is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother, Maharaj Rana Sir Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the *Gaddi* in March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. The relatives of the Maharaj Rana belong to a group of families which were originally eight (only seven survive now) and consequently are known as the "Athghar". These families are descended from one or other of the four sons of Maharaj Rana Bhag Singh, the founder of the present Ruler, who was of the Bamraulia House who had issued

La-ghar the Maharaj Rana is the only representative. The family closely connected with the Ruler is the Panchgaon-ghar. The representatives of the "Athghar" take rank in the State only as connections of the Ruler. Very few adoptions have taken place into the *Gaddi-La-Ghar*, and all of them have been from the Panchgaon family. By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Rulers of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second sister of the late Shahzade Daulat Khan of Jodhpur. His Highness was attached to the 1st Cavalry, 2nd Division,

Peshawar, when war was declared in 1919 against Amir Aman Ullah of Afghanistan and remained on active service till the Armistice was signed. His Highness is now in possession of Taluqa Pandri Ganeshpur in Rai Bareilly District left to him under a will by the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh. The Government of India have accepted His Highness' succession. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns and a personal salute of 17 guns. He was made a K. C. S. I. on 1st January 1918, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921, a K. C. V. O. on the 17th March 1922 and G. C. I. E. on the 19th June 1931.

A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1921.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

Nd.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardar, etc.*

Introduction.

The leading men of Dholpur are (1) the Rao of Sirmathra and the Rao of Rijhauni, members of the Jadon Bhati family of Karauli, (2) Jats of the Bid Kharia family and of the Bamraulia, Rajaunia, Dandak, Sandel, Bijolia, Hanselia and Donderia families and of the Jadon Rajputs of Atar in Gwalior, who also hold lands in the Gwalior territory, (3) Hereditary office bearers and (4) new officials.

(1) *Sirmathra*.—RAO RAGHUBIR SINGH OF SIRMATHRA is a

1932. He holds the first place in the State. He is descended from Mokatt Rai, second son of Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli, who settled in Sirmathra in 1570. The estate is situated in the extreme south-west of the Dholpur State and comprises 32 villages. The Rao pays an annual quit rent of Rs. 25,000 and one lakh as Nazarana on investiture.

(2) *Rijhauni*.—RAO MAHENDRA SINGH OF RIJHAUNI is a scion of the Karauli family. He was born in 1890 and succeeded his father in 1905. The estate, which pays quit rent of Rs. 1,060 to the Darbar, consists of five villages and yields a revenue of Rs. 5,000.

(3) RUSTAM ALI KHAN is a big Jagirdar of the State. He is President, Municipality and Member, State Council.

(iii) *Chief Officials*

(1) MR. A. N. THORPE is Political Secretary to His Highness, Member, State Council and Judge, High Court.

(2) BABU MADHO NARAIN, B.A., is Revenue Secretary in-charge.

(3) PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI, a Tazim Sardar, is Financial Secretary, Accounts Officer, Member, State Council, Judicial Secretary in-charge and Judge, High Court.

(4) RAI SAHIB MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A., is Personal Secretary to His Highness, Member, State Council and Chief Judge, High Court.

(5) PANDIT GOUR KISHORE GOSWAMI is Private Secretary to His Highness.

(6) HAKIM SAYED ABDUL HUSSAIN is physician in the service of the Darbar.

(7) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH, son of Colonel Inderbir Singh, is Military Secretary and General Officer Commanding, State Forces, and Member, State Council.

(8) QILADAR NAHAR SINGH, relative of the Maharaj Rana, is Customs Officer.

(9) SARDAR AJMER SINGH is Superintendent of Police.

(10) Mr. R. Z. ABBASI is General Secretary to His Highness, Member of State Council and Judge, High Court.

(11) SARADAR RANBJR SINGH, B A., LL.B., is a Judge of the High Court

(12) RAI BAHADUR SARDAR TIRATH SINGH, I.S.O., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, U. P. is Administrative Officer, Police Department.

* * * * *

(iv) *Hereditary Officials.*

Nil.

DUNGARPUR.

Historical Outline.

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Ada Branch of the Sisodia Rajputs, of whom the Maharana of Udaipur, is the head and claim descent from Samant Singh, elder son of Rawal Khshem Singh who ruled over the Kingdom of Mewar in the beginning of the Thirteenth Century of the Vikram Era. Rawal Khshem Singh had two sons, Samant Singh and Kumar Singh, the elder of whom Samant Singh, succeeded his father. Shortly after his accession Mewar was invaded by Kitu or Kritipal son of Alhandev ruler of Nadol and Jalore in Marwar, and the invasion resulted in the expulsion of Samant Singh from his dominions. Having thus lost his patrimony Samant Singh wandered into Bagar and there slew Chaurasimal the Parmar Ruler of the Country, in his Capital of Batpatrak or Baroda. While the elder brother was thus laying the foundation of a New Dynasty, his younger brother Kumar Singh had succeeded, with the help of the Rulers of Gujrat, in recovering the land of his forefathers from Kitu the Sonigra Chief of Jalore. Two inscriptions of Samant Singh have been discovered, one of Samvat 1228 and other of 1236. This means that the dynasty was founded sometime before 1228 and that the founder, Samant Singh was alive in 1236.

The vanquisher of Chaurasimal gradually extended his conquests till the whole of Bagar, which is now divided into the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara came under his sway, this work was carried on by his successors Shubhdeva and Devpal. The latter took the fortress of Galiakot and its surrounding territory from the Parmars. The ruins of the ancient fortress can still be seen on the banks of the Mahi. The next Ruler Vir Singh was the founder of the present Capital. The site was probably seized from a Bhil Chief, named Dungar, who lived there and later on the headquarters of the State were transferred to the newly built town of Dungarpur, named after the founder of the State.

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on

and was selected owing to its better strategic position. Rawal Vir Singh was succeeded by Bhartand, at the close of whose short reign Dungar Singh succeeded to the throne. There is nothing particular to record relating to the reigns of the successors of Dungar Singh, Karan Singh I, Kanardev and Pratap Singh. The reign of Gopi Nath or Gopal Rawal, the successor of Pratap Singh is the next important reign in the annals of Bagar. He was the builder of the Gaub Sagar Lake at the Capital and it was during his reign that the Muslims first invaded Bagar. Ahmad Shah of Gujarat was the first invader and his son and successor Muhammad Shah again invaded Bagar in 1446 A D three years after his father's unsuccessful attempt. Both these invasions failed, however, for, though a great deal of plunder and booty fell into the hands of the Muslims the Sultans of Gujarat were unable to hold what they had so easily overrun.

Rawal Gopinath was succeeded by Rawal Somdas in whose reign Muhammad Khilji of Malwa invaded Bagar and laid siege to its Capital. Somdas was forced to pay to return to his Kingdom, before the King of Malwa, died in 1490 and was succeeded in turn by his son Maharawal Udal Singh I.

Maharawal Shri Udal Singh went with 12,000 horses to the succour of his kinsman Maharana Sangram Singh of Mewar in a national war of Hindu independence against the Emperor Babar to wrest the Imperial Sceptre from Islam and fell fighting with many of his followers on the field of Khanwa in 1527 A.D. Maharawal Udal Singh left two sons behind, the elder of whom Prithvi Raj succeeded to the throne while Jagmal the younger was given half the territory to the west of the Mahi which has since formed the independent State of Banswara. Jagmal had accompanied his father to the war and was severely wounded at the battle of Khanwa but recovered and returned to claim his share of the territory from his elder brother, who disowned him as an imposter because it was commonly believed that Jagmal had fallen with his father on the field of battle. Jagmal gradually began to conquer the territory given to him by his father and when it was fully established that he was no imposter an amicable settlement was arrived at between the two brothers by which the elder should rule over Dungarpur while the younger should rule over Banswara independent of each other. Maharawal Prithvi Raj was succeeded by his son Askaran during whose reign the Imperial Forces under Kunwar Man Singh of Amber invaded Dungarpur in 1574 and forced the Prince to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughals. In 1577 Akbar himself invaded Bagar and Maharawal Askaran was asked to present himself at the Imperial Camp at Banswara. Maharawal Askaran built some temples and was the founder of the town of Aspur. He was succeeded by Maharawals Sahamal and Karan Singh II.

In 1611 Maharawal Punj Raj or Punja Rawal succeeded his father Karan Singh II. He was the first Ruler of the House of Dungarpur to attend the Imperial Court at Delhi and received from the Emperor Shahjahan command of 1,500 horse and Mansab of Dedh Hazari with the Mahi Marathi (Insignia of Royalty). He was the founder of Punjpur and the Punjeri Lake. The next three reigns, those of Maharawals Girdhar Singh, Jaswant Singh I, and Khuman Singh, were uneventful and nothing particular is left on record about them.

Maharawal Ram Singh succeeded his father Khuman Singh in A.D. 1700. He and his son were the most illustrious of the Maharawals who ruled Dungarpur in days of yore. Maharawal Ram Singh was a man of robberly habits who erected a number of fortresses all over the State, subjugated the Bhis, who were a powerful and turbulent element in the State, and thus maintained peace and order throughout his kingdom. It is said of his reign that a blind woman could go about on the high roads tossing gold coin in her hands without being molested. His son and

successor Maharawal Shiv Singh was a Statesman and a man of peace. He profited by the long peace which had preceded him; and encouraged trade and commerce, invited artisans from outside the State, and induced them to make Dungarpur their home. Communications were opened and kept free and safe. What are known as the Juna Mahals were mostly built by him. The Capital was surrounded by a City Wall, weights and measures were introduced and fairs established. He gained immunity from the Maratha invasions which were just beginning by signing a treaty with the Peshwa by which, in return for a fixed sum of money paid annually, he was guaranteed against invasions by any Maratha power. During his reign Dungarpur reached the zenith of its prosperity but it was short lived. This great and scholarly Ruler died in 1784 and with him passed the glory of ancient Dungarpur.

The Empire of Akhar had also fallen and anarchy appeared everywhere. The Marathas grew powerful in the South and extended their raids far into the North. Dungarpur, too, did not escape their ravages. The reigns of Shiv Singh's successors, Maharawals Vairisal, Fateh Singh and Jaswant Singh II are the stories of the harrassment of the State by foreign invaders from outside and of intrigues and factions within. Maharawal Vairisal died in 1787 after a disturbed reign of five years and was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh. In 1803 the Marathas under Sadashiv Rao invaded Dungarpur and laid siege to the Capital. The strength and resources of the State had already been crippled in the previous reign by invasions from outside and factions within the State and Maharawal Fateh Singh resorted to the easiest method of escaping disaster. The Marathas left after taking a heavy bribe.

Maharawal Jaswant Singh II succeeded his father Maharawal Fateh Singh in 1808. He had inherited an already weakened Government which was further enfeebled by a new pestilence. An enormous band of Sindhis invaded Dungarpur which had not yet recovered from the shock of the Maratha invasions and succumbed to the enemy. Incalculable damage was done to the Capital and before the invaders had been expelled the Capital was in all but ruins. The troubles and disturbances were finally brought to an end when Dungarpur entered into an alliance with the East India Company. A treaty was signed in 1818 by which the Maharawal engaged to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government who engaged to protect the principality and territory of the State.

Maharawal Jaswant Singh II died in 1837. He was succeeded by his son Dalpat Singh, who ruled Dungarpur for 12 years. When his grandfather died leaving him as successor to the State of Partabgarh, Dalpat Singh, therefore, was forced to adopt Udai Singh a son of the Thakur of Sabli, as his successor to Dungarpur who became Maharawal as Udai Singh II in A.D. 1844. Maharawal Udai Singh II ruled Dungarpur for 54 years. His benevolent rule was a blessing to the State which had suffered at the hands of the Marathas and

Pindaris for three generations. Maharawal Udai Singh gave asylum to the Europeans of Kherwara during the Mutiny and rendered great assistance in restoring order in the country. He died in 1898 and was succeeded by his grandson, His late Highness Maharawal Sir Bijay Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. The Great War broke out during His Highness' reign and Dungarpur rendered every assistance in its power to the British Government. His Highness also offered his personal services at the front. His Highness died prematurely during the Influenza Epidemic of 1918 and was succeeded by His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., the present ruler. The House of Dungarpur is connected by blood with the Houses of Newar, Banswara and Partabgarh and by marriages with those of Kishengarh, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Ratlam, Sailana and Wankanere.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS RAI-RAYAN MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., is a Sisodia Rajput, and is descended from the Ruling family of Newar. He was born on the 7th March 1908, and succeeded his father, His late Highness Maharawal Bijay Singh, on the latter's death on the 15th November 1918. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, which he left in April 1927. He proceeded on a visit to Europe in May 1927 and returned on the 30th October 1927. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928, and was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June 1935.

His Highness was first married to the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga (Oudh), on the 8th February 1920 and has a daughter born on the 16th January 1928. His late Highness had a daughter on the 8th March 1928. Three daughters of His Highness were married to the Maharani Shri Rathorji on the 25th July 1929, 26th July 1930 and 4th January 1933, and a son, the heir apparent of Dungarpur on the 14th August 1931. A second son was born to her on the 19th May 1931 and a third on the 19th December 1935.

The following table shows the rulers of the Dungarpur State.

RAWAL KHSHEM SINGH OF MEWAR.

Rawal Branch of Dungarpur.

1. Maharawal Samant Singh
2. Maharawal Jayat Singh
3. Maharawal Sihaddeva.
4. Maharawal Vijaya Singh.
5. Maharawal Devpaldev.
6. Maharawal Vir Singh
7. Maharawal Bhartand.
8. Maharawal Dungar Singh.
9. Maharawal Karan Singh I.
10. Maharawal Kanardev.
11. Maharawal Pratap Singh
12. Maharawal Gopinath.
13. Maharawal Somdas.
14. Maharawal Ganga Singh
15. Maharawal Uday Singh I.

Rawal Branch of Mewar.

- Kumar Singh.
 Mathan Singh.
 Padma Singh
 Jaitra Singh.
 Tej Singh.
 Samar Singh.
 Ratan Singh.

(killed in 1303 at the siege of Chittor by Allaaddin Khilji and succeeded by Hamir, a grandson of Lalshman Singh, Rana of Soesoda, a descendant of Rawal Ran Singh of Mewar. It is from Hamir that the title of Rana was adopted by the House of Mewar)

- 16 Maharawal Prithviraj
17. Maharawal Askaran
18. Maharawal Sahasmal.
19. Maharawal Karan Singh II.
20. Maharawal Punj Raj.
21. Maharawal Girdhar Singh

Jagmal
 (Founder of Banswara).

22. Maharawal Jaswant Singh I.

Keari Singh of Sabli.

23. Maharawal Khuman Singh
24. Maharawal Ram Singh
25. Maharawal Shiv Singh
26. Maharawal Vairisal
27. Maharawal Fateh Singh
28. Maharawal Jaswant Singh II.
 Dalpat Singh
 (adopted).
29. Maharawal Uday Singh II.
 (adopted from Sabli).
 Khuman Singh
 (Predeceased his father)
30. Maharawal Bijay Singh

Fateh Singh of Nandli

31. Maharawal Lakshman Singh. Virbhadr Singh. Nagendra Singh. Praduman Singh
 Mahipal Singh.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of Dungarpur are the nobles, including Havelis or relatives of the Maharawal, and hereditary office bearers, the nobles being again sub-divided on the same plan as those of Mewar into *Solah* and *Battis*. Neither number is strictly observed.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

(1) *Poonjpur*.—MAHARAJ VIRBHADRA SINGH OF POONJ-PUR, younger brother of His Highness, was born on the 28th February 1903. He passed M. A. (with Honours in History) of the Oxford University. He enjoys a jagir of six villages, yielding an annual income of Rs. 11,600 and certain privileges conferred on him by the late Maharawal which are not granted to Haveli and Tazimi Sardars. He was married in February 1932, to the daughter of Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C.I.E., of Palaita in Kotah State. A daughter was born to him on the 4th April 1933.

(2) *Karauli*.—MAHARAJ NAGENDRA SINGH OF KARauli is the second brother of His Highness the Maharawal. He was born on the 19th March 1914. After passing the Diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer, he joined the Government College, Ajmer, from where he obtained the B. A. degree of the Agra University in the First Division in 1937. He received a Jagir of Rs. 5,007 and privileges similar to those conferred on his elder brother, the Maharaj of Poonjpur.

(3) MAHARAJ PRADUMAN SINGH is a half brother of His Highness. He was born on the 1st February 1918.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

Havelis.

(1) *Nandli*.—THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF NANDLI is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from Maharawal Jaswant Singh. The Thakur is a Tazimi Noble of the State. He was born on the 12th July 1903, and succeeded to the estate on the 3rd September 1921, after his father's death. The estate consists of three villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 5,611. He was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Bichiwara on the 27th May 1926.

(2) *Sabli*.—THAKUR GUMAN SINGH OF SABLI is a descendant of Maharawal Giridhar of Dungarpur and is a Tazimi Noble of the State. He was born on the 17th January 1909, and succeeded his father, Shambhu Singh who died on 14th April 1918. The estate yields an annual income of about Rs. 1,200. His nearest relatives are the Thakurs of Ora and Mandwa. He was married a second time to the daughter of Mool Singh of Medasan, a near relative of the Thakur of Medasan in Idar.

(3) *Ora*.—MAHARAJ NAHAR SINGH OF ORA is descended from Maharawal Jaswant Singh I. He is a Tazimi Noble of the State. He was born in the year 1912, and succeeded to the Estate of Ora, on the death of his father, Maharaj Parbat Singh, who died on 1st April 1934. He was married to the sister of the Rao of Gorakhara in Idar. The annual income of the Thikana is about Rs 2,338.

Tazimi Nobles

The Tazimi Nobles, comprised in the *Solah*, are 12 in number, exclusive of the Havelis—the Thakurs of Bankura, Peith, Mandawa, Thakurda, Chitri, Lodawal, Wamasa, Bichiwarra, Solaj, Semarwara and Ramgarh. Of these two are Chondawat Sisodias, one is a Rathor and the remaining nine are Chauhan.

(1) *Bankura*—THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF BANKURA is a descendant of the Chauhan Raja, Prithviraj of Delhi, and succeeded his father Kishen Singh, on the latter's death on 17th March 1927, being then about 30 years of age. He is the premier noble of the State. His estate consists of 32 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 21,000. He pays Rs. 2,794 per annum to the Darbar on account of tribute and Rs. 504 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He married as his second wife the daughter of Thakur Hanumat Singh of Methasan, a Tazimi Sardar of Idar.

(2) *Peith*.—THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF PEITH is a Chauhan Rajput of the Prithvi Rajot sub-clan and a Tazimi noble of the State. He was born in 1892 and succeeded his father on the 15th March 1916. His estate consists of 48 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs. 16,800. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,270-8-0 on account of tribute and Rs. 288 on account of the annual contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He has one sister, who has been married to the Thakur of Solaj and one son, born on the 18th November 1925.

(3) *Bichawara*.—THAKUR MOHABAT SINGH OF BICHIWARA, a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan Rajput, born on 4th February 1925, succeeded Thakur Amar Singh, who died on 18th December 1927, without male issue. The estate consists of 7 villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 5,800 and pays Rs. 368 as tribute and Rs. 72 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police.

(4) *Mandua*.—THAKUR UMAID SINGH OF MANDWA is a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan Rajput and comes of the Gamra Family. He was born on the 15th March 1891 and succeeded Thakur Dalpat Singh by adoption, with the approval of the Darbar. His Jagir consists of 15 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 8,000. He pays an annual tribute to the Darbar amounting to Rs. 1,002-8-0 and Rs. 216 on account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He has three sons, born on the 9th April 1923 and 21st December 1925, and 20th March 1932.

(5) *Thakarda*.—THAKUR DURGA NARAIN SINGH OF THAKARDA is a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan Rajput. He was born on the 15th October 1913, and succeeded his father, on the latter's death on the 29th May 1928. The estate yields an annual income of about Rs. 10,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 1,099 and the contribution towards the cost of the State Police amounts to Rs. 216. The Thakur has a younger brother born on the 9th April 1923. The Thakur was married in January 1932 to the daughter of Rao Madan Singh of Ramgarh in Dungarpur. A son who was born on the 7th November 1933, died on the 19th April 1935. He married again on the 19th June 1935 a daughter of the Thakur of Kukaria in Idar.

(6) *Solaj*.—THAKUR FATEH SINGH OF SOLAJ is a Chondawa Sisodia Rajput and is related to the Rao of Salumber in Mewar by blood. He was born on the 6th September 1897 and succeeded his father on the latter's death on the 3rd February 1903. He was educated at the Mayo College. He was first married to the daughter of the Thakur of Luch, by whom he has a son, Sammar Singh, born on the 5th December 1919. He married again in 1916 the sister of the Thakur of Peith. The Thakur's nearest relative is his brother, Prithvi Singh. The Thikana comprises 14 villages and yields a revenue of Rs. 8,500 per annum. A sum of Rs. 258-12-0 is payable as an annual tribute to the Darbar.

(7) *Lodawal*.—THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF LODAWAL, born on the 19th November 1905, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Shiva Singh, who died on the 15th July 1920. The Thakur is a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan and holds a jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,500. He pays no tribute to the Darbar. His nearest relative is his brother Lachman Singh. He has a son, Motisingh, who was born on the 19th March 1924.

(8) *Wamasa*.—THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF WAMASA was given the Jagir of Wamas, consisting of two villages with an annual income of Rs. 2,200 by His Highness the late Maharawal. The annual tribute payable to the Darbar amounts to Rs. 238-4-0. The Jagir of Wamasa was resumed on the death of Thakur Lal Singh, on the 15th July 1917, for want of a rightful claimant. It has been given afresh to Thakur Sajjan Singh. He is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Gada Gopinath in Banswara.

(9) *Semarwara*.—THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF SEMARWARA died on the 4th May 1926. His minor son born on the 5th November 1924 has succeeded to the Thikana. He is a Chauhan Rajput. The jagir consists of 19 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 8,000. Rs. 1,075 are payable on account of annual tribute to the Darbar and Rs. 72 on account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police. The Thikana received Tazim from His Highness the late Maharawal in 1917.

(10) *Chitri*.—RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF CHITRI, born on the 10th September 1914, is a Chauhan Rajput. He succeeded to the Thikana

on his father, Rao Rai Singh's death on the 26th October 1918. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs. 7,400 and pays a tribute of Rs. 300-8-0 per annum to the Darbar. The Rao holds a Jagir under the Banswara Darbar also. He is married to the daughter of Rao Raja of Uniara in Jaipur State in 1935, from whom a son was born in July 1936.

(11) *Ramgarh* - RAO BADAN SINGH OF RAMGARH is a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput of the family of the Rao of Salumber in Mewar. He succeeded his father, Khumansingh, on the latter's death on 21st April 1924. He has three brothers and four sons. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000 and no tribute is payable to the Darbar. The Rao holds a Jagir in Mewar also.

JAIPUR.

Historical Outline.

The accepted legend traces back the lineage of the Kachhawaha tribe to Kush, the second son of Rama, who ruled at Ajudhya and who is said to have emigrated thence to Rohtas on the Son river, whence, after several generations, a second migration brought Raja Nal westward across the Jumna to Narwar. At Narwar the family established itself, till one Dhola Rao founded the parent city of the present Jaipur State at Amber in A. D. 967. After years of warfare, Dhola Rao and his Kachhawahas are said to have absorbed or driven out the petty Mina and Rajput chiefs by whom the neighbouring territory was then held, and to have set up a trihal sovereignty known as Dhundar. The headquarters of the State were fixed early in the eleventh century at Amber, but it is probable that the Chiefship remained of small importance, till in the sixteenth century, its head attached himself to the side of the Mughal Emperors. Raja Bhar Mal was presented at court in the first year of Akhar's reign. His immediate successor did good service under that Emperor, and Jai Singh, later on, fought in the Dakhan (Deccan) for Aurangzoh. The next Ruler of note was Jai Singh II, who received the title of Sawai from the Emperor and founded the present city of Jaipur in 1728. This F
tician and astronomer,
considerably to augmer

Chiefship was much harassed by the attacks of its enemies and by internal troubles. The Jats of Bharatpur annexed a portion of its territories. Another portion became the separate Chiefship of Alwar, and later in the century the Mahrattas interfered in the quarrels which arose between Mewar, Jaipur and Marwar owing to the treaty by which the two last named houses had bound themselves to disregard the claims of primogeniture in favour of any son who might be born from a princess of Udaipur. In 1803, the Jaipur Ruler, Jagat Singh, entered into relation with the British Government, but the treaty then made was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis. A quarrel between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of a Mewar Princess, which was only brought to a close by the murder of the latter, ended both States in a state of hostility. Khan took
Pindaris.

granted by the treaty of 1803 by which the Maharaja in consideration of payment of tribute was admitted to subordinate alliance and was guaranteed against external enemies. Jagat Singh died in 1818 and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Maharaja Jai Singh. This rule was followed by his son, Maharaja Ram Singh, who died in 1880 and was succeeded by Maharaja Madho Singh. On the latter's death, on the 7th September 1922, Maharaja Man Singh, the present ruler, succeeded to the Gaddi, by adoption.

Jaipur.

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High, I (founded Sawai Madhopur, died 1768 A.D.)

4. Narayan of Macheri (now Alwar) secured his Indrapur.

5. Ban

Government in 1803 A.D., died 1818 A.D.)

1835 A.D.).

On 18th September, 1880 A.D., nominating Maharaja

on 29th September, 1880 A.D., and died on 7th

September 1922).

JAIPUR.

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Jaipur.

13. Maharaja Jai Singh, I (founded Sawai Madhopur, died 1768 A.D.)

14. Narsimha Rao of Macheri (now Alwar) secured his Indpen.

15. Bhaichand Maharaja (secured his Government in 1803 A.D., died 1818 A.D.)

(died 1835 A.D.).

16. Maharaja Jai Singh, II (died 18th September, 1880 A.D., nominating Maharaja

17. Maharaja Jai Singh, III (died 29th September, 1880 A.D., and died on 7th September 1922).

18. Bhaichand

RULER

The present Ruler of Jaipur **CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SARAD-RAJAH-HINDUSTAN, RAJ RAJENDRA SRI MAHARAJA SIR SAWAI MAN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.**, is a Kachwaha Rajput. His Highness was born on the 21st August 1911. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, in which the Ruler of Jaipur is the head. His Highness was adopted by His late Highness on the 24th March 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on his demise on the 7th September 1922. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges, His Highness proceeded to England in July 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur, in October 1930, he was given a practical insight into the working of the administration, and was invested with full Ruling Powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 4th March 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1931. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1935. In 1933, His Highness took the Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness was married to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1921. He contracted a second marriage with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh of Jodhpur, on the 24th April 1932. By the first marriage he has a daughter, and a son and heir born respectively, on the 13th June 1929, and the 22nd October 1931. By the second marriage he has a son born in England on the 5th May 1933. A third Maharaj Kumar was born on the 10th December 1935.

The abstract genealogical tree of the Ruling Family of Jaipur opposite is said to be correct, but the earlier portions differ from the account given in the Gazetteer.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of the Jaipur State are divided into four classes :—

- (1) Hereditary Nobles.
- (2) Hereditary Office-bearers.
- (3) Non-hereditary Office-bearers.
- (4) Udikis (usually Brahmans or persons belonging to some sacred class).

The nobles generally enjoy hereditary grants of land from the State in reward for services rendered, or by right of descent from the ruling family. Nobles of the Kachhwaha clan descended from the ruling house are known as bhai-betas or kinsmen. There are two classes of nobles, viz., Tazimi and Khas-chauka. The members of the former class are received in Darhar by the Ruler standing when they present their nazars. They are privileged to wear gold anklets. The principal nobles of Jaipur all of whom will be noticed separately, are Kachhwahas and Rathors. There are also many Sardars of less importance belonging to these and to the Sisodia, Tunwar, Bhati and other tribes. There are several instances of officials who have been raised to the rank of hereditary nobles.

Gradation of rank among the nobles, though much importance is attached by themselves to kinship with the ruling house, depends less on this qualification than on the position to which the different families have raised themselves. The Rajawats, being the nearest connections of the ruling house, consider themselves the premier family of Jaipur. Next to them come the so-called twelve Kotris, viz., (1) Nathawats, (2) Chaturbhujots, (3) Khangarots, (4) Balbhadrots, (5) Sultanots, (6) Kalyanots, (7) Puranmallots, (8) Pichanots, (9) Kumbhawats, (10) Banbirpotas, (11) Sbeobiranipotat and (12) Kunhhanis.

The following families among others are also known Kotris :—

Shaikhawats, Narukas, Bankawats and Gogawats. The origin of most of the Kotris and their connection with the ruling family are shown in the genealogical tree facing page 79.

The largest chiefships in Jaipur are those of Sikar and Khetri, the possessors of which enjoy the titles of Rao Raja and Raja, respectively, and exercise limited judicial powers within their estates.

The Jagirdar of Talchiri claim descent from the Bargujar family which ruled over a portion of the present Jaipur territory before its conquest by the Kachhwahas.

Dhula, Diggi, Uniara, Chomu and Samod held originally small estates which have been enlarged by subsequent grants.

The jagirs of Santha, Kanota, Naila, Raipur and Karansar are modern grants dating from the time of Maharaja Ram Singh, II.

Succession is generally by primogeniture, the eldest son succeeding to the estate and the cadets receiving a suitable annuity for maintenance. This rule is, however, not observed in Shaikhawati, where an almost equal division of the ancestral estate takes place among the several sons. The appanages thus created are sometimes merged again in the parent estate on failure of issue.

All nobles either serve the State with horse and foot or pay assessment in cash, the former being known as Jagirdars and the latter as Mamla-guzars. The Udikis render no service and pay no assessment.

There are very few hereditary office bearers of importance though some families enjoy grants of land as rewards for services. There are also some families which have maintained themselves for centuries by State service one or more members always receiving some kind of employment. In a few cases offices of special importance are held by particular families so long as any member of them is found fit to perform the required duties.

Certain Brahmans and others, who have gained prominence in the State hold honours and grants.

(i) *Members of Ruling Families.*

Nil.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

(1) *Chomu*—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOMU is one of the most distinguished representatives of the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha tribe which takes its name from Nathaji, the son of Gopalji and grandson of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528). The Chomu estate is situated 20 miles to the north of Jaipur. Thakur Devi Singh, who is by birth the son of Thakur Anand Singh of Ajayrajpora, was born on 17th September 1876, and succeeded Thakur Gobind Singh by adoption in December 1900. The Thakur has nine sons. He was awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. He is a retired Member of the Council of State.

The Chomu family, besides its estate in Jaipur, holds a temple and some lands and buildings at Brindaban in the Muttra district.

(2) *Samod*.—RAWAL SANGRAM SINGH OF SAMOD belongs to the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha clan. His estate is situated 24 miles from Jaipur. Rawal Sangram Singh was born on 22nd October 1900, and is by birth the son of Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu and succeeded to the estate of S.
to the late Rawal Fateh
nearest relatives are the
and
by whom he has one son.

He has studied upto the B.A. Degree of the Allahabad University. In 1923 he was appointed Honorary Member of the Jaipur State Council in the Revenue Department, and is now a Judge of the Chief Court, Jaipur. He is also a Member of the State Judicial Committee. During the years 1932-33 and 1934-35 he remained in England where he studied for the Bar at the Inner Temple for an aggregate period of approximately two years. Besides the estate in the Jaipur State, he holds landed property at Hardwar, District Saharanpur (U.P.) and in Delhi.

(3) *Jhalai*.—THAKUR GOVARDHAN SINGH OF JHALAI, a Kachhwaha Rajput, belongs to the Sangramsinghot branch of the Rajawat sub-clan, which is descended from Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-13). The estate is situated 44 miles to the south of Jaipur. The late Thakur Bijay Singh died on 15th October 1907, and was succeeded by the present Thakur on his being selected as such by the late Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh, II. The families of Isarda and Baler are closely related to that of Jhalai.

(4) *Unwara*.—RAO RAJA SARDAR SINGH OF UNIARA is a Kachhwaha Rajput and is the head of the Naruka branch of that family in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir 70 miles to the south of Jaipur which pays an annual *Mamula* of Rs. 38,335 to the Darbar. None of the family have held any official position in the State, but some of them rendered important services to the Darbar in recognition of which Ajit Singh received from Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44) the title of Rao and from Maharaja Madho Singh, I (1751-68) that of Raja. Rao Raja Sardar Singh who was born on the 3rd October 1894, is by birth the son of Thakur Rup Singh of Hardatpura and succeeded to the estate of Uniara on his being selected by the Darbar as successor to the late Rao Raja Guman Singh. Rao Raja Sardar Singh has four sons.

(5) *Diggi*.—THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF DIGGI is the head of the Khangarot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, which is descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Jagmal. The estate lies 50 miles to the south-east of Jaipur.

(6) *Manoharpur*.—RAO PRATAP SINGH OF MONOHARPUR is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Sena branch of the Kachhwaha family which takes its origin from Raja Uday Singh. He is the descendant of his fourth son, Raja Pratap Singh, who was born in 1801. He has one son. His other nearest relatives belong to the Gadhi family.

(7) *Khandela*.—RAJA HAMIR SINGH OF KHANDELA, Sena Branch, is a Shaikhawat Rajput, being descended from Rao Suja of Manoharpur through the latter's son Rai Sal. The estate, which lies

60 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual assessment of Rs. 36,192. On the death of Raja Sinwant Singh, the succession was disputed, and Hamir Singh, son of Thakur Dule Singh of Dadia, was selected by the Darbar in 1890 as the rightful claimant. He was born in 1871. He has a son born on 14th October 1900. The Dadia family is the nearest by relationship to that of Khandela. The present Raja was granted a sword of honour by the British Government in recognition of the services rendered by him during the Great War.

Note—Raja Hamir Singh of Khandela, Senior Branch, died on the 11th May 1936. The question of succession in favour of his son Pratap Singh is pending mutation.

(8) *Sikar*.—RAO RAJA KALYAN SINGH BAHADUR of Sikar who was born on 20th June 1886 at Dippura, was selected by His late Highness the Maharaja as successor to the late Rao Raja Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place at Sikar on the 28th June 1922. He is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan and belongs to the Raop-ka family, which is descended from Tejmal, son of Raja Rai Sal of Khandela. The estate is situated 72 miles to the north-west of Jaipur and pays Mamla of Rs. 12,000 a year. The Sikar family has rendered important services to the Darbar in times of emergency. The title of Rao Raja was conferred on Lachhman Singh of Sikar by Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-18). The late Rao Raja Madho Singh received from the Jaipur Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction. The Pachrang flag (the striped Rajput Standard of 5 colours) was conferred on him by Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II in 1877. He was also awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. The present Rao Raja received from the Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 20th November 1922. He has two daughters, one of whom is receiving education at the Government College, Jaipur. He is betrothed to the daughter of the Maharaja of Patoda. The families most closely allied to Sikar are Bathot, Patoda and Sarwari.

(9) *Khetri*.—RAJA SARDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF KHETRI, born on 16th March 1920, succeeded on the 17th May 1927, his father the late Raja Amar Singh Bahadur who died on the 6th May 1927. He holds from the Jaipur Darbar the estate of Khetri which lies 90 miles to the North of Jaipur and pays a Mamla of Rs. 75,000 per annum. In recognition of the Military assistance given by Khetri in 1803 the East India Company granted the pargana of Kotputli in Istimrar Jagir to Abhay Singh during the time of Maharaja Jagat Singh. This Ruler conferred the title of Raja on Abhay Singh. In 1806, the Jagir of Kotputli was converted into a perpetual free grant in recognition of the gallant services of the Khetri contingent on the occasion of the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson. The title of "Bahadur" which was subsequently conferred on the father of Raja Jai Singh by the Maharaja is a hereditary one. Raja Sardar Singh Bahadur is a minor. He studied

in Chillon. He was in the Swiss army for two years and passed the examination for a commission as adjutant. He was admitted to the rank of Major on 1st November 1914.

(10) *Duni*.—RAO KALYAN SINGH OF DUNI, a Kachhwah Rajput, is the head of the Gogawat sub-clan. The estate is situated 80 miles south-west of Jaipur. The Rao is by birth the son of Thakur Omsingh of Balmukandpura, and succeeded by adoption the late Rao Lachhman Singh, who died in 1913 and had no son. The title of Rao was conferred on Sheo Nath Singh by Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79) whom he served first in the capacity of Fauj Bakhshi and subsequently in that of Diwan. Rao Kalyan Singh has a son named Bhagwat Singh, born in 1903. The families most nearly allied to Duni are those of Ajayarpura and Balmukandpura. It is the privilege of the Jagirdar of Duni to sit behind the Ruler on the same elephant in all State processions and to wave the *Chamcar* over him.

(11) *Bagru*.—THAKUR KIRAT SINGH OF BAGRU is the head of the Chaturbhujot sub-clan of the Kachhwah Rajputs, which is descended from Chaturbhuj, a son of Raja Prithwi Raj, I (1488-1528). The estate is situated 18 miles to the west of Jaipur.

(12) *Achrol*.—THAKUR HARI SINGH OF ACHROL, born on 15th July 1901, is the head of the Balbhadrot sub-clan of the Kachhwah Rajputs, being descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Balbhadar. Thakur Balbhadar was killed in Gujarat, and his son, Achaldas, quelled a rebellion in Shaikhawati, receiving the office of Fauj Musahib in recognition of his services. The estate is situated 18 miles to the north of Jaipur. Thakur Hari Singh succeeded his father Thakur Kesri Singh. On the 7th March 1924 Thakur Hari Singh married the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Charkhi, by whom he has two sons—the eldest born on the 23rd March 1925 and the second on the 8th April 1934—and one daughter. Thakur Hari Singh is at present Home Minister of the Council of State, Jaipur. He has one younger brother, born on the 27th February 1906.

(13) *Banslho*.—THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BANSKH is a Kachhwah Rajput, is the head of the Kumbhani sub-clan, which is descended from Raja Joshi (1318-67). His estate is situated 24 miles to the east of Jaipur. The present Thakur was born in 1912 and succeeded his father, Sheo Singh, who died on 12th October 1914.

(14) *Dhula*.—RAWAT KUBER SINGH OF DHULA, a Kachhwah Rajput, is a Rajawat of the Durjansinghot family, which traces its origin to Maharaja Man Singhji (1590-1615). The estate is situated 25 miles to the east of Jaipur. Thakur Lachhman Singh, an ancestor of the present Thakur, was killed with his son fighting against Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion a grant of villages was made to the family. The title of "Rawat" was conferred on another ancestor Thakur Raghunath Singh. Rawat

Kuber Singh was born on the 16th November 1911. He is at present 2nd Lieutenant in the Jaipur Lancers.

(15) *Dudu*—THAKUR JAWAN SINGH OF DUDU belongs to the Khangarot branch of the Kachhwaha tribe, which is descended from Jagmal, son of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528). The estate lies 40 miles to the west of Jaipur. It was conferred originally on Thakur Anand Singh, who had been employed by the Darbar as Faujdar. His son, Pahar Singh, was made a minister of the State. The present Thakur succeeded his brother, Thakur Prithwi Singh, by adoption, confirmed by the Darbar on the 19th May 1919. He has 6 sons.

Thakur Jawan Singh of Dudu died on 20th June 1937. The question of succession is pending mutation.

(16) *Isarda*—THAKUR SAWAI SINGH OF ISARDA is a Rajput of the Rajawat sub-branch. The estate lies 65 miles to the south of Jaipur. The houses most closely connected with it are those of Jhalai, Barwara, Sewar and Bakr. The Thakur has 2 sons of whom the second son by name Mormukat Singh was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur as son and heir to the Gaddi of Jaipur.

(17) *Umedgarh*—THAKUR KUSHAL SINGH OF GIJARH is a Rathor sub-branch, which traces its origin to the Jagir of Gijgarh is situated 60 miles south-east of Jaipur and was originally conferred in 1775 on Thakur Shyam Singh, who came to Jaipur in the time of Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79). An ancestor of the present Thakur, Umed Singh was killed with his followers when fighting for Jaipur in a battle near Tori. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion the number of horses, which the family was liable to contribute for the use of the Darbar, was reduced by ten. Thakur Kushal Singh, the present holder of the Jagir, was born on 21st February 1891 and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1901, on the death of the late Thakur Kan Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has two sons.

(18) *Seora*.—THAKUR GOPAL KARAN OF SEORA is a Rathor Rajput of the Karnot sub-branch, which traces its origin to the ruling princes of Marwar. The estate is situated 40 miles to the west of Jaipur. Thakur Gopal Karan, who succeeded his father, Thakur Indar Karan, on the latter's death on 20th March 1918, was born on 6th October 1907. He has a younger brother named Shyam Karan, who was born on 29th July 1913.

(19) *Naila*.—THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF NAILA, a Rathor Rajput of the Pilwa family of the Champawat sub-branch of Marwar, holds an estate 12 miles east of Jaipur. He was born on 'Pos' 7th, Sambat 1934. He studied in the Nobles' School, Jaipur, and later in the Maharaja's School. He is at present a Sessions Judge.

(20) *Santha*.—THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF SANTHA belongs to the same family as the Thakur of Naila (No 19). The estate was

conferred on Thakur Shimhhu Singh, the great-grandfather of the present holder and brother to Thakur Fateh Singh of Naila. The succession of Thakur Kalyan Singh on the death of Thakur Bhojraj Singh was sanctioned by the Darbar on the 14th April 1928.

(21) *Surajgarh*.—THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF SURAJGARH is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan, which traces its descent from Balu, son of Raja Udai Karan (1367-88). The estate, which lies 140 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual Mamla of Rs. 8,595. The late Thakur Jiwan Singh died in 1916 and the present Thakur Raghubir Singh, who was born on 28th January 1914, and is the son of Thakur Bishan Singh of Bisau, was selected by the Darbar as successor to Thakur Jiwan Singh on 19th August 1915. Thakur Govind Singh, grandfather of Thakur Raghubir Singh, served with the Jaipur Forces under British Officers in the Mutiny of 1857.

(22) *Bisau*.—THAKUR BISHAN SINGH OF BISAU is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan. He holds an estate 120 miles north of Jaipur, and pays an annual Mamla of Rs. 9,885 to the State. A former Jagirdar of Bisau served with his contingent under British Officers during the Mutiny. Thakur Bishan Singh succeeded his father, Thakur Jagat Singh, in 1895. He was born on 21st February 1892, and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(23) *Patan*.—RAO UDAI SINGH OF PATAN OR JILO PATAN born on 28th April 1892, is a Tanwar Rajput, who holds an estate 72 miles north of Jaipur, and pays an annual Mamla of Rs. 10,000 to the State. He was born at Patan, a small village in the State of Jalandhar, Punjab, and was brought to Jaipur by his father, Rao, by adoption, which was sanctioned by the Darbar.

(24) *Sucar*.—THAKUR SANWAL SINGH OF SIWAR is a Kachhwaha Rajawat descended from Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur. He succeeded his father, Mehtab Singh in 1936. He got his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His estate is situated 55 miles south of Jaipur.

Note—Thakur Mehtab Singh died on the 8th January, 1936, and the question of succession in favour of his son Sanwal Singh is pending mutation.

(25) *Kama*.—RAJA PRATAP SINGH OF KAMA is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan, tracing his descent from Maharaja Mirza Raja Jai Singh, I. His estate is situated 100 miles to the north of Jaipur. The late Raja was succeeded by the present Raja, who was succeeded by his first wife, daughter of the Rao of Alipura, and the younger by his second wife, sister of the present Raja of Vizianagram.

(26) *Dichun*.—THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH OF BICHUN is a Kachhwaha Rajput of Khangarot sub-clan, succeeded his brother

Sawai Singh, who died on 19th August 1930. His estate is situated 30 miles from Jaipur.

Note.—Thakur Raghunath Singh of Dichun died on the 13th January 1935. The question of succession is pending mutation.

(27) *Karansar* —THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF KARANSAR, is a Sisodia Rajput of Ranawat sub-clan. His estate lies 30 miles from Jaipur. He has one son, Kishore Singh.

(28) *Jobner* —RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH, who belongs to the Khangarot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, is Mansabdar of Jobner, which lies some 28 miles from Jaipur on the west. He was born in Sambat 1950 Vikram, corresponding to 1893 A. D.

In 1888, his father Karan Singh founded the Anglo-Vedic High School, Karangarh at Jobner.

Thakur Narendra Singh entered the State service in 1922, and is now a Minister of the Council of State, Jaipur. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government on 3rd June 1925.

(iii) *Chief Officials.*

Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Council.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN,
K.C.L.E., C.B.E.

Ministers.

1. RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH of Jobner
Education Minister.

2. RAI BAHADUR PANDIT AMAR NATH ATAL, M.A., Finance
Minister.

3. RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SEETLA PRASAD BAJPEYI,
C.I.E., Judicial Minister.

4. THAKUR HARI SINGH of Achrol, Home Minister.

5. KHAN BAHADUR MIAN ABDUL AZIZ, C.B.E., Revenue
Minister

JAISALMER.

Historical Outline.

The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan, of the early history of which little is known. They claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings. These monarchs, who in early days were very powerful, took their name from Yadu, or Jadu the Patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the lunar race. The capital of the Jadon is said to have been Prayag (Allahabad) and subsequently Mathura (Muttra). On the death of Shri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed.

According to the Jaisalmer annals, many of them, with two of Shri Krishna's sons, abandoning Hindustan, settled beyond the Indus. One of their descendants, Gaj, is said to have built a fort called Gajni (identified by Tod as the Ghazni of Afghanistan, but believed by Cunningham to be in the vicinity of Rawalpindi), but being defeated and killed in a battle with the king of Khorasan, his followers were driven southward into the Punjab, where Salivahan founded a town and named it after himself, Salivahanpur or Salpura (generally identified with Sialkot). Salivahan's grandson, Bhati, was also a great and successful warrior, whose name was adopted by his clansmen as a tribal designation. Shortly after this, the tribe was again driven southward by the king of Ghazni and crossing the Sutlej, took refuge in the Indian desert, which henceforth became its home. Here they came into contact

Rajput clans, such as the Bhattas (now Musalmans), the Lohanas, and the Ponwars. Their first capital was Tanot, still in Jaisalmer territory, which was founded about the middle of the eighth century, but being ousted from this, Deoraj, the first Ruler to assume the title of Rawal, built Desgarh or Deorawar in 853 (now called Derawar in Bahawalpur territory) and established himself there. Shortly afterwards, the capital was changed to Lodurva, an immense city with twelve gates taken from the Lodra Rajputs, the ruins of which lie ten miles west by north of Jaisalmer town. Lodurva was, however, ill adapted for defence, so Jaisal sought for a stronger place and founded the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156. He was succeeded by several warlike Rulers, who were constantly engaged in battles and raids, and whose taste for free-booting proved most disastrous, for on two occasions, viz., in 1295 and shortly afterwards, the Bhattis so enraged the emperor Ala-ud-din that an Imperial army was despatched against them, and conquered and sacked the fort and city of Jaisalmer, so that for some time it remained completely deserted. In the sixteenth century, the Bhattis formed an alliance with the Amirs of Sind against the Rathors. Rawal Sabal Singh, the twenty-sixth Ruler in succession to Jaisal, was the first to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Empire, and to hold his dominions as a fief of it. The Rulers of Jaisalmer had now

arrived at the height of their power. Their territory extended northward to the Sutlej, thus including the whole of Bahawalpur and westward to the Indus, while to the east and south it comprised many districts, which were subsequently annexed by the Rathors and incorporated in Marwar and Bikaner. From this time till the accession of Rawal Mulraj in 1762, the fortunes of the State rapidly declined and most of the outlying districts were wrested from it. The first Ruler of Jaisalmer to enter into treaty relations with the British Government was Maharawal Mulraj, who in 1818 concluded a treaty whereby the integrity of the State was guaranteed to the Ruler. During the lifetime of Mulraj, who died in 1820, the State was virtually governed by his minister, Melita Salim Singh, who was guilty of terrible atrocities. He put to death nearly all the relations of the Ruler. The town of Jaisalmer was depopulated by his cruelty, the trade of the country was interrupted, and those relatives of the Maharawal who escaped death, fled from the country. Mulraj was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh, in whose time, after the conquest of Sind, the forts of Shahgarh, Gharsia and Ghotaru, which had been wrested from Jaisalmer, were restored to it. The successors of Maharawal Gaj Singh, were Maharawals Ranjit Singh, Berisal and Saliwahan, the late Ruler, who died on 11th April 1914.

THE RULER

The present Ruler of Jaisalmer is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-DHIRAJA MAHARAWAL SIR JAWAHIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., who was born on the 18th November 1882. His Highness is the son of Thakur Sardar Singh and in 1889, he was adopted by Thakur Man Singh of Eta. He succeeded to the Gaddi of Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914 on the demise of His late Highness Maharawal Saliwahan. His Highness' heir-apparent, Maharaj Kanwar Girdhar Singh, by Maharani Sodhi, was born on the 13th November 1907 and has a son Bhanwar Raghunath Singh who was born on the 28th November 1929. His Highness' second son, Maharaj Kanwar Hukam Singh, by Her Highness Maharani Hadi, was born on the 14th February 1927. ~~The Maharani Amarkotji belongs also to the Sodha clan of Rajputs.~~ Her Highness Hadi, whom His Highness married in November 1919 is the granddaughter of the late Maharao Raja Ram Singh of Bundi and His late Highness Raghubir Singhji gave her hand in marriage as his own daughter to His Highness the Maharawalji. Her Highness has been given the title of the "Pat" (Senior) Maharani of Jaisalmer. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was one of the first to be selected as a recruit to the Imperial Cadet Corps from that institution. He was made a K. C. S. I., on the 1st January 1918.

The Bhatis of Jaisalmer are connected by marriage with the houses of Udaipur, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishengarh, Sirohi, Dharangadhra and Narsingarh.

The genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Jaisalmer Rulers.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

(1) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI GIRDHAR SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 13th November 1907, is the heir apparent. He has a son BHANWAR SRI RAGHUNATH SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 28th November 1929.

(2) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI HUKUM SINGHJI BAHADUR who was born on the 14th February 1927 is the second son of His Highness the Maharawal.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

Introduction.

The nearest relatives of the Ruling House are called Rajvis and those who owing to their lineage or their adoption are comparatively remote in relationship are called Rawlots.

Rajvis.

Dudhu.—THAKURAN RAJ SRI GOPAL SINGHJI OF DUDHU, born on the 19th November 1901, and THAKURAN RAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGHJI, born on the 3rd June 1898 represent respectively the senior and the junior branch of Dudhu. The former has a son Kunwar Khengar Singh born on the 5th July 1932 and the latter has a son Kunwar Madho Singh born on 2nd January 1918.

Nachna.—THAKURAN RAJ SRI GORDHAN SINGHJI, born on the 27th September 1909 is the Jagirdar of Nachna Thikana. His estate yields an income of Rs. 3,000.

Lakhmana.—THAKURAN RAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGHJI OF LAKHMANA born in 1910 is the Jagirdar of Lakhmana in Jaisalmer and is the adopted son of late Thakur Shoodan Singhji.

The principal Rawlot Thikanas are Loharki, Satoy and Tota and the present Jagirdars of these places are Pirdau, Tanerao and Sarup Singh, respectively.

Most of the Sardars are Bhatris and are distinguished as Udaisinghot, Sakatsinghot, Dwarkadasot, Prithvirajot, Tejmalot, Durjawat, Bihari-dasot, Barsingha and Khinya, according to the sub-division of the clan to which they belong. Primogeniture obtains among the Khinya and Barsingh Bhatris, the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest, estates are generally equally divided. Jagirdars and Sardars are bound to serve the State whenever called upon to do so. They present a horse on the occasion of the accession of the Prince to the Gaddi, on the occasion of marriage of the Prince, on the occasion of the birth and marriage of Maharaj Kanwars and also on the occasion of the marriage of Baijis, if any.

The accounts of the principal Nobles, etc., of the State are given below:—

(1) *Bikampur*.—RAO AMAR SINGH OF BIKAMPUR, born in 1872, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sub-clan, and is a leading Sardar of the State. His Estate yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000. He enjoys double-Tazim. The title of Rao was conferred on him by the Darbar. He has no male issue.

(2) *Girajpur*.—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF GIRAJPUR, son of Thakur Jethmal, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. He was born on the 5th December 1875. He holds an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,700 and enjoys double-Tazim. He has two sons.

(3) *Barsalpur*.—RAO MOTI SINGH OF BARSALPUR, son of Rao Dhanji, is a Bhati Rajput of the Khura sub-clan. He was born in 1876. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 8,000. He is a leading Sardar of the State and enjoys double-Tazim and the title of Rao from the Darbar. He has three sons.

(4) *Khur*.—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH OF KHURI, son of Pane Singh, born in 1913 is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,500 and enjoys single-Tazim from the Darbar. He has no male issue.

THAKUR MALAM SINGH OF SIRAD, son of Thakur Bhanu, born in 1908, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sub-clan. He holds the estate called Sirad which yields an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and enjoys single-Tazim. He has one son.

THAKUR PADAM SINGH OF JINJUNIYALI, son of Thakur Bhanu, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot-sept.

line. Jinjuniyali. Lines 1, 2.—Substitute "Buldan Singh" for "Padam Singh" in the second line 1 and "Padam Singh" for "Buldan Singh" in the second line.

(6) Jinjuniyali. Line 3.—Delete the words "was born in 1870 and". (6) Jinjuniyali. Line 4.—Substitute "one son" for "three sons".

(8) *Bhadli*.—THAKUR MALAM SINGH OF BHADLI, son of Thakur Bhanu, born in 1911, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 800. He enjoys single-Tazim and has no male issue.

(9) *Deora*.—THAKUR SAMRAT SINGH OF DEORA, son of Thakur Buldan, born in 1877, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys single-Tazim and has one son, Derawar Singh, born in 1911.

(10) *Rindha*.—THAKUR NAG SINGH OF RINDHA, son of Thakur Khusal Singh, born in 1885, is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys double-Tazim and has two sons.

(11) *Modha*.—THAKUR ARJAN SINGH OF MODHA, son of Maghji, and adopted son of Thakur Sonji, is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept. He was born in 1909, and holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys single-Tazim and is a bachelor.

(12) *Baru*.—THAKUR JAI SINGH OF BARU (born 1883), son of of Thakur Panji, and Thak of Thakur Balwant Singh, are They hold an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,100 and enjoy double-Tazim. Thakur Jai Singh has three sons and Thakur Achal Singh has two.

(13) *Sataya*.—THAKUR HATH SINGH OF SATAYA, son of Thakur Fateh Singh, born in 1888, is a Sagatsinghot Bhati Rajput. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 500. He enjoys double-Tazim and has two sons.

(14) *Nawatala*.—THAKUR GUMAN SINGH (born 1896) and his brothers, of Nawatala, son of Thakur Guman Singh and Thakur Rajput of the Prithvirajot sept. some one of Rs. 1,000. Thakur G son.

(15) *Chelak*.—THAKUR NAHAR SINGH OF CHELAK, son of Thakur Hemji Singh, born in 1904, belongs to the Durjawat sept of the Bhati Rajputs. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 300. He enjoys single-Tazim and has no male issue.

(16) *Baragaon*.—THAKUR BILANWAR SINGH OF BARAGAON, son of Thakur Sangidan, born in 1912, is a Biharidasot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 400. He enjoys single-Tazim and has one son.

(17) *Dangri*.—THAKUR LAL SINGH OF DANGRI, son of Satulan Singh, born in 1905, is a Bhati Rajput of the Biharidasot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys single-Tazim and has no male issue.

(18) *Lunhar*.—THAKUR MUKAN SINGH OF LUNHAR, son of Thakur Ajit Singh, born in 1894, is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 500. He enjoys single-Tazim and has one son.

(iii) Chief Officials.

DR. L. R. SIKUND, M.A., (Cantab) Ph.D. (Giessen), Bar-at-Law, is the Dewan of the State.

JHALAWAR.

Historical Outline.

territory comprised in the Jhalawar State was formerly a part of the territory of the ruler of Kotah. The Ruling family belongs to the line of the early history of which little is known, except that it was settled in Kathiawar. The Jhala clan claims descent from a Rajput race. The following account of the origin of the dynasty of Jhalawar is based on that given in Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's History of the State.

About A. D. 1700 one Bhau Singh, the second son of the head of the line of his country, with his son Malho Singh, and a small number of followers, went in order to try his fortune at Delhi. At Kotah, Bhau Singh met the Maharao Bhim Singh, who then ruled the Kotah State, and went on himself to Delhi, where all trace of him ends. His son, Prithvi Singh, won for himself the good graces of the Kotah Ruler, who married his eldest son to Madho Singh's sister, granted him a Jagir of Rs. 12,000 and gave him the post of Faujdar, a position which implied control of the Army, the Forts and the Palaces. His connection with the Ruler gained him the familiar title of "Mama" (Maternal uncle), which continued for some time in the family. Madho Singh was succeeded in the office of Faujdar by his son, Madan Singh. Madan Singh had two sons—Hummat Singh and Prithvi Singh, the former of whom is said to have been famous for personal strength and prowess. Prithvi Singh had two sons, Shriv Singh and Zahm Singh, the latter of whom, being adopted by his uncle Hummat Singh, and surviving his father, succeeded to his grandfather's position in the Kotah State, at the age of 18. Three years later Zahm Singh was the means of securing victory for the Kotah troops against those of the Raja of Amber (Jaipur). Zahm Singh afterwards fell into disfavour with the Maharao owing to his rivalry in the case of a favourite woman whom the Maharao wished to place in his seraglio.

Leaving Kotah Zahm Singh did good service at Udaipur. Returning to Kotah, when Maharao Guman Singh was on his death bed, the ruler sent for him and committed his son Umair Singh, and the country into his charge.

The extraordinary ability with which Zahm Singh exercised his powers induced Umair Singh, after his minority ended, to leave all authority in the Regent's hands. Raj Rana Zahm Singh at last became, for all serious political affairs, the acknowledged ruler of the State; and when the British Government guaranteed, by a treaty with the Ruler, the integrity of Kotah in 1817, a supplementary article was added in 1818, which guaranteed to Zahm Singh and his heirs the authorities and privileges he then possessed. First upon the death of Umair Singh he recovered authority, and again

1824. After much discussion and some armed contest the hereditary ruler of Kotah and the heir of Zalim Singh were induced by the British Government to agree to the compromise, by which certain districts of the Kotah State were separated and ceded to the heirs of Zalim Singh whereby, the State of Jhalawar was constituted under the hereditary rule of that family.

The name of Jhalawar was selected for this new State by the first Ruler. The arrangements were ratified by two treaties in 1838, from which year the State dates its creation. By the Treaties, the new Ruler acknowledged British Supremacy, agreed to supply troops according to his means and pay an annual tribute of Rs. 80,000.

He received the title of Maharaj Rana, was granted a salute of 15 guns and placed on the same footing as other princes of Rajputana. When these affairs had been settled Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, grandson of the great Kotah Administrator Zabim Singh left Kotah attended by a following of 10,000 men. Dhanwara Chhaoni Jhalapatan and thenceforward became the headquarters of the State and is still the place of residence of the Prince.

Madan Singh died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son Prithvi Singh, at the early age of 15, a Regency Council composed of the old officials of the State being appointed to conduct affairs. In 1837-53, this Prince rendered good services to Government by affording protection to British Officers and since, in revenge, the mutineers from Nee-much caused damage to the State, Government remitted the tribute due for that year.

Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh was good natured and of a happy temperament, which made him very popular with his subjects and his easy going disposition (Ministers), who in turn had the State become heavily indebted.

In 1873, Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh adopted a boy by name Bakhat Singh from a Jhala family, resident in Wadhwan of Kathiawar related to him in the ninth degree. In August 1875 Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh died, and on the 1st June 1876 Kanwar Rakht Singh was acknowledged as his successor. On the 21st June, the youthful Bakht Singh, who was in his 11th year was formally installed and he then took the name of Zalim Singh, in accordance with the former family custom, which enjoined that only the four names of Zalim Singh, Madho Singh, Madan Singh and Prithvi Singh should be assumed by the rulers of the House.

In July 1891, Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was granted full powers of administration but owing to his mismanagement of the State, he was deposed on the 2nd March 1896. Thereafter he lived at Benares, until his death in 1912. Consequent on his deposition, the territories which

were made over by Kotah in 1835 to form the principality of Jhalawar, were restored to Kotah, while the remaining districts were utilised to form a new State, to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh belonged. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, son of Thakur Chhatrasal Singh of Fatehpur, a direct descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhala Faujdar of Kotah was on the 10th November 1897, nominated as its ruler.

The new State of Jhalawar came into existence on the 1st January 1899. The State consists of the Chomuchla and the Putan Tehsils, and the southern portion of the Tehsil of Suket. On the 6th February 1899, Raj Rana Bhawani Singh was installed on the Gaddi, and was invested with full Powers of Administration. His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., in June 1908, and the hereditary title of "Maharaj Rana" was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918, in recognition of his war services. In January 1921, the permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH died on the 13th April 1929.

THE RULER

LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA SIRI RAJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR the present ruler of Jhalawar State, was born on the 15th July 1900, and succeeded to the Gaddi on the death of his father, His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, on the 13th April 1929. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained from July 1907 to August 1919, and later on joined the Rural School of Economy at Oxford where he remained from 1920 to 1924. He was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Kotda Sangani, a Chisliup in Kathiawar, in 1920, and a son was born to him at Oxford on 27th September 1921.

In 1926 the Maharaj Rana joined the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment I. T. F. and was also attached to the 11/9th Hyderabad Regiment (Russell's) at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. He is a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and the Bombay National History Society.

The Genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

1. **MAH IRAJ KUMAR SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH**, born on the 27th September 1921, is the heir apparent. He is being educated in England.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*(a) *Tazimi.*

(1) *Kundla*.—**RAO JASWANT SINGH OF KUNDLA**, a Jhala Rajput of the Halawad family in Kathiawar, holds the only Jagir older than the foundation of the State. He is a minor and his Jagir is therefore at present under the Court of Wards. The value of the Thikana is estimated at Rs 10,000 a year. After passing the Diploma Examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer, Rao Jaswant Singh is studying at the Agricultural College Lyallpur (Punjab). His younger brother, Thakur Bijay Singh, is being sent to Europe for education.

(2) *Kalamandi*.—**THAKUR MAUR SINGH OF KALAMANDI**, a Jhala Rajput, is the third son of the late Rao Bahadur Rana Man Singh, a guaranteed Jhala Thakur of Narwar (C I.). He has been selected by His Highness to succeed Kaka Chaturbhuj Singh, a descendant of Madho Singh, the great-grandfather of the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh. He was born on the 7th November 1910, and is at present receiving education at the Christian College, Indore. He holds Jagir in the villages of Singhania and Kalamandi of the total annual value of Rs. 2,640 and pays an annual tribute of Rs 89 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the Jagir by adoption on the 20th July 1933.

(3) *Borda*.—**RAJ SOBHAGYA SINGH OF BORDA**, a Jhala Rajput, was born in 1905, and was selected by **HIS LATE HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA SHRI SIR BILAWANT SINGHIJI** to succeed Kaka Chhatra Salji (His late Highness' father). The villages of Borda and Gadia were given to him in Jagir. He is a first class Bachelor of Science, and has also received education at the Lyallpur Agricultural College. He is now working as Nazim of Gangdhar. He holds the title of "Raj" from the Darbar and 3 villages in Jagir of the annual income of Rs. 5,848.

(4) *Kotra*.—**THAKUR SHEODAN SINGH OF KOTRA**, born on the 9th September 1901, is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan, belonging to the family of Barwara in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 3,337 to which he succeeded in 1907 on the death of his father, Thakur Takhat Singh. He pays an annual tribute of Rs. 50 to the Darbar.

(5) *Bhilwari*.—**THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BHILWARI**, the younger son of the late Thakur Man Singh, is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. He holds in Jagir the villages of Bhilwari and Amilla of the total annual value of Rs 3,635 and pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 50 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the Jagir on 27th April 1925.

He holds the rank of Captain from the Darbar and is also an Honorary A. D. C. to His Highness.

(6) *Kanwara*.—**MAHARAJ BHIM SINGH OF KANWARA**, son of M. Nathu Singh of Bundi, a Hara Rajput, was adopted by the late Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, as his son, in 1920. He entered the State Service in 1926 as Superintendent of Police and is now General Secretary. The annual value of his Jagir is Rs. 2,457.

(7) *Mangal*.—**THAKUR HARI SINGH OF MANGAL** is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Muhabbatpura family of Jaipur. He holds a Jagir of the annual income of Rs. 1,011 to which he succeeded on 21st April, 1931, on the death of his father Thakur Abhey Singh. He pays Rs. 8-6-10 as annual tribute to the Darbar.

(8) *Kalakot*.—**MAMA GORDHAN SINGH OF KALAKOT**, a Khichi Rajput, of the Khilchipur family, was born in 1867. He is related to His Highness on his grand-mother's side, and has a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,581-10-6 from the Darbar.

(9) *Jagganwathpura*.—**THAKUR DEO SINGH OF JAGGAN-NATHPUR** was born in Samvat 1911, and holds a Jagir of the annual value of about Rs. 1,200. He has a brother named Daulat Singh.

(10) *Shampur*.—**THAKUR UMRAO SINGH OF SHAMPURA**, a Cheuhan Rajput, was born in 1873. He was a Minister of the State Cabinet during His late Highness' time, but has been retired from State service, with effect from 1st October 1929. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of about Rs. 5,500 and the title of "Sahas Diwaker" from the Darbar.

(11) *Motipura*.—**BOLIRA GOBIND LAL OF MOTIPURA**, born in 1866, is a Nagar Brahman by caste. He was a Minister of the State Cabinet during His late Highness' time, but has been retired from State Service, with effect from 1st October 1929. He holds the title of "Raj Ratnakar" and a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,443-1-9.

(12) *Dhabli*.—**RAI BAHADUR DHABAI SHADI LAL, B.A., LL.B., OF DHABLI**, a Yaduvanshi Alar, is a foster relation of the ruling family. He was born on the 3rd April 1886, educated at Agra and Allahabad where he obtained his degree in Arts and Law and has also been once to England with His late Highness. He entered the State service as Librarian of the Parmanand Library in October 1910, and is now Dewan, Jhalawar State, and Judge High Court. In 1928, he worked as Chief Minister for more than a year. He holds the villages of Dhabli and Pirthiakheri of the annual value of about Rs. 2,100 in Jagir and has the honour of "Gold" from the Darbar. The title of Raj Ratnakar was conferred on him by His late Highness in 1926. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India in June 1930.

(13) *Kherasi*.—**THAKUR SHIVA NATH SINGH OF KHERASI**, a Chandawat Rajput, who was born in 1877, came from Mewar and entered the State service in 1901 in a minor capacity. By

personal ability and character he rose to the high post of Finance and Revenue Minister and was retired on pension in the year 1931. He holds the title of "Raj Ratnakar" from the Darbar. The village of Kherasi was granted to him in Jagir in 1929. He has a son and heir, Kr. Ram Singh, who is Superintendent in the Police Department.

(14) *Khanpura*.—MIAN ABDUL GHAFUOR KHAN OF KHAN PURA, a Mohammadan Pathan, entered service in the State Forces and rose to the post of Army and Police Minister, and was retired on pension in the year 1931.

in his travels to foreign countries
pura of the annual value of
the title of "Aitmad-ud-daula" in 1921. He has a son and heir, Abdur Razzaq Khan, who is acting as Nazim at Patan.

(15) *RAI BAHADUR SETH MANICKCHAND B. SETHI*, second son of the late Seth Balchand, proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, was born on 14th September 1885. He has the honour of "Gold" and has also had the title of "Vanijya Bhusan" conferred on him by His late Highness. He is an honorary A. D. C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior, and a Member of State Advisory Council, Jhalawar.

(16) *RAI SAHIB SETH LALCHAND*, younger brother of Rai Bahadur Seth Manickchand, is a man of literary tastes and owns a Library of about 10,000 Volumes. He received from the Darbar the honour of "Gold" in 1911, and subsequently the title of "Vanijya Bhusan".

(17) *SETH NARSINGH DAS*, a Mahajan, was born in 1862, and was some time the Bakhshi Fouj of the State. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 and has also the honour of "Gold". He is a non-official Member of the State Advisory Council. He has an adopted son Kr. Magan Mal by name, who was born in 1880. Kr. Maganmal has 3 sons, the eldest of whom, Bhaya Sobhagmal is Military Secretary and Inspector General of Police, Jhalawar State.

(18) *BIHAT GIRDHAR LAL*, was born in Samvat year 1938. He is a very learned Pandit and is the Raj Guru (religious preceptor) of the Ruling Family. He enjoys a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,444-14-6 and holds the title of "Kavyalankar" from the Darbar.

(b) Non-Tazimi Sardars.

(19) *PROHIT CHATUR BIHUJ*. He was born in Samvat year 1914, and inherited the Jagirs of his forefathers. He also enjoys some Jagirs and Muafis from Bari Ealri (Mewar) and Kotah, and holds some landed property at Benares as well.

(20) *DHABMI NATHU LAL*, Gujar by caste, is a foster relation of the Ruling Family. He was born in November 1884, and holds a Jagir of Rs. 1,234 annual revenue, paying Rs. 25 yearly as tribute to the State. He was for some time Librarian of the Kemball Library.

(21) KR. KUSHAL RAJ, a Jain Oswal, was born in 1881 and is a Treasury Officer. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,330 and has a son named Mangi Lal, who is being educated at the Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan.

(22) MUNSHI KANHAIYA LAL, a Kayastha, was born in 1879, and is the Head of the State Munshi Khana. He has a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,000. .

(iii) *Chief Officials.*

(1) PANDIT RATI LAL ANTANI, B.A., M.R.A.S., Mashir-i-Khas to His Highness and Dewan.

(2) RAJBHAHADUR BHAYA SHADI LAL, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Judicial Secretary and Judge, High Court.

(3) RAJ RATNAKAR B. MITHANLAL MATHUR, Finance and P. W. D. Secretary and Accountant General.

(4) B. KANHAIYA LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Sessions Judge.

(5) B. AMAR NATH GAMBHIR, B.A., Private and Foreign Secretary.

(6) PANDIT HARI HAR RAM GOUR, B.A., Secretary to Dewan.

(7) BABU JAGMOHAN LAL BHATNAGAR, State Engineer.

JODHPUR.

Historical Outline.

The Rathors claim their descent from Rama, the deified king of Ajodhya. They were originally known as Rashtra Kuta (highest in the country). This word after passing through Prakrit, has crystallised into "Rathor". Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Decean in 264 B.C.; and in the inscriptions of later date, their first known king is Abhimanyu of the 5th Century A.D., from whose time their history is increasingly clear.

As mentioned in the last Chapter, the original Capital of the Rathor clan was Kanaul. On the capture of this city by Shahabuddin in 1194 A.D., the dynasty, which according to tradition, ruled fourteen centuries, was expelled and Sihaji, the grandson (or nephew) of Jai Chand, the last Chief, started on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. On his way he first took Khed and afterwards by repelling bands of marauders he eventually settled near Pali. Rao Asthanji, his son, who took Idar from the Bhils, gave it to his brother, Soning. He and his descendants increased their lands until Chonda, 11th in descent from Sihaji, consolidated the Rathor power by taking Mandore in about 1394 A.D., and making it his capital. It was the Rathor Capital for about 65 years and served as a convenient base for further annexations.

In 1427, Rao Rirmal succeeded to the *gadi*. The next ruler was Rao Jodhaji, who, in 1459, founded the city of Jodhpur. Rao Jodhaji had fourteen sons; the eldest Rao Satalji succeeded him. The 5th son, Rao Bikaji, was the founder of Bikaner and one of Rao Jodhaji's descendants, Keshodass, founded the State of Jhabua. Rao Maldeo, 4th in descent from Rao Jodha, was a very powerful ruler of the day and his son, Rao Chandersen was the first ruler of Marwar who refused allegiance to the Mughal Emperor Akbar. From Raja Udai Singh are descended the rulers of Kishengarh in Rajputana and of Rutlam, Sitamau, and Sasana in Central India. From Maharaja Jaswant Singh's posthumous son, Ajit Singh (1679-1721), are sprung the ruling families of Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujarat.

The word "Marwar" is a corruption of "Maruwar" (meaning the region of death) and hence applies to a desert. As stated above, Rao Jodhaji, the 12th in descent from Rao Sihaji, founded the city of Jodhpur in 1459 A.D. Jaswant Singh (1638-78), the 9th in descent from Jodhaji, was the first ruler of Marwar to hold the title of Maharaja. Maharaja Man Singh, the 6th in descent from Maharaja Jaswant Singh, ascended the throne in 1803 and entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1818. He was succeeded by Maharaja Takhat Singh, who was adopted from Ahmednagar in Gujarat in 1843. He leased to the British Government the Jodhpur portion of the Sambhar Lake. He was succeeded by his eldest son Maharaja Jaswant Singh, II. The next ruler was Maharaja Sinder Singh, the son of Maharaja Jaswant Singh. He was the first prince of Rajputana to pay homage to His late Majesty

ing-Emperor Edward VII. He sent his Imperial Service Lancers to serve in the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 and to China in 1901.

Maharaja Sardar Singh had three sons and two daughters by the sister of the late Maharaja Raja Bachubai Singh of Bundi. The eldest was Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh, K.B.E., born on the 10th January 1893; and the second, is Maharaja Sir Faisal Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L.C.V.O., A.D.C. born on the 8th July 1897 (the present ruler), and the third Maharaja Ajit Singh, born on 1st May 1907. Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh succeeded to the gth in 1911. He served in France with his Imperial Service Cavalry during the Great War (1914-19). He died in October 1918.

Air Commodore THE RULER
JODHPUR. ~~MAHARAJA RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA-~~
~~MAHARAJA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,~~
~~educational~~

Page 101. Under the Head *The Ruler*.
Add 'R.A.F. (Hon.)' after 'L.L.D.' in the title part of the
Entry:
in Honorary Captain in the ...
Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the ...
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jodhpur in March 19...
His Highness was promoted to rank of Honorary Major on 2nd June
Line 13.—~~Substitute full stop for comma after September 1930~~ and
re-write the remaining sentence as under —

"He was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King
Emperor in February 1937 and made an Honorary Air Com-
modore of the Royal Air Force in March 1939"

and 1935.
His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local
salute of 19 guns

His Highness married a daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Raj
Jey Singh Bhati of Umednagar, on 11th November 1921 and has five
sons, and a daughter : viz

The entry (1) relating to Maharaj Kumar Hanwant Singh (Heir
apparent) add at the end "He married the sister of His Highness
the Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra in 1913 and in receiving
administrative training" ~~He has been allotted certain Departments~~
~~and has been in control thereof~~ September 1929.

1. A daughter born on 14th December 1930,

5. Maharaj Kumar Sri Devi Singh born on 20th September 1933; and

6. Fifth Maharaj Kumar born on 20th October 1937.

The ruling families most closely connected with the Prince of Marwar
are those of Idar, Kishengarh, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Bikaner and
Jhabua. The following States are also connected by marriage with
Jodhpur.—Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Narsingharh, Rewah, Sirohi,
Jaisalmer, Jamnagar and Bhuj.

The genealogical table opposite shows the descent of the rulers
and of the most important connected younger families.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of Marwar fall into three classes: (1) the members of the Ruling Family, who are known as Rajwis, (2) the nobles and Sardars and (3) the important officials or Mutsaddis.

The second class is further divided into four orders:—

- (a) The first among them are called the Sirayets. They are ten in number all of whom are Rathors and are regarded as superior to the rest. They receive a Dohri (double) Tazim, the Maharaja rising on their arrival and departure, as also Hath-ka-Kurb. On arrival in the Durbar of a noble of this rank, the Maharaja stands up (Tazim), the Sardar places his sword in front of him, and bows and touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (Bach Pasao) and drawing it back to his chest (Hath-ka-kurb). The Sirayets, who occupy seats on the right of the throne, are descendants of the brothers of Rao Jodhaji (the founder of Jodhpur) and belong to the Champawat and Kumpawat septs. Pokaran and Auwa are of the former, and Asop of the latter sept. Sirayets who are the descendants of the younger sons of Rao Jodhaji are seated to the left of the throne. They are Riyan and Alaniyawas of the Mertia sept, Raipur, Niraj and Ras of the Udawat sept and Kherwa and Bhadrarajun of the Jodha sept.

Disputes regarding precedence among Sirayets have now been settled by an agreement mutually arrived at among themselves which has received the confirmation of the Maharaja. According to this arrangement seats for Sirayets are arranged in two groups one on the right and the other on the left side of the throne, each group being shaped as a crescent facing the throne. The right side of the throne is occupied by the Champawat and Jodha septs. Within each crescent the seats are regarded as of equal position *inter se* without any particular seat being allotted to any particular Sirayets. Pokaran, as the Pradhan of the Sirayets, takes precedence over all members of this order in respect of presenting Nazar.

- (b) The second order consists of Sardars to whom the honour of Hath-Ka-Kurb has been granted and they include the Rathors, the Ganayats or members of other castes or officials who have been raised to this rank. Whenever a Sardar of this class comes to pay his homage, he places his sword in front of the Maharaja and touches the hem of the Maharaja's

garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (Banh Passao) and drawing it back to his chest (Hath-Ka-Knib). Sardars of this order are further sub-divided into two grades —

- (i) Those who hold Dohri Tazim (double).
- (ii) Those who hold Ekeori Tazim (single).

For those who hold Dohri Tazim, the Maharaja rises from his seat both on the arrival and departure of the Sardar while for the Sardar of the 2nd grade, he rises on the Sardar's arrival only.

- (c) The third order consists of those to whom the honour of Banh Passao is given. As the person enjoying this honour touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment, the Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder but omits to draw his hand back to his chest. This order has its two grades:—

- (i) Those who enjoy Dohri Tazim.
- (ii) Those who enjoy Ekeori Tazim.

- (d) The fourth order enjoys the honour of Ekeori (single) Tazim only, the Maharaja rises from his seat on their arrival only.

Rajput clans, who are allied by marriage, are called Ganayats as, Bhatis, Ranawats, Kachlwalas, Haras, Chauhans and Deoras.

The following statement gives the number of each class:—

| Class of honour | Bahors | Ganayats. | Others | Total |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
| ayats | 10 | | | 10 |
| Hath-Ka-Kurb— | | | | |
| Dohri Tazim | 23 | 7 | 1 | 30 |
| Ekeori Tazim | 31 | 4 | 1 | 39 |
| Banh Passao— | | | | |
| Dohri Tazim | 2 | 3 | | 5 |
| Ekeori Tazim | 96 | 26 | 2 | 124 |
| Ekeori Tazim | 58 | 20 | 4 | 82 |
| Total | 223 | 60 | 8 | 290 |

The Thakur of Pokaran now holds the office of Pradhan by virtue of which he attests all grants of lands and villages made by the Durbar and is entitled to a back seat on the Howdah; when the Maharaja rides on elephant on State occasions, the Thakur flourishes the Morchhal or peacock feather fly whisk over the Maharaja. As emoluments for this post, he holds two villages—Manjal and Dundara.

Two other magnates, though not office-bearers, perform hereditary duties—

- (1) The Thakur of Bagri, who is head of the Jaitawat clan, marks the forehead of the new Ruler on his installation with blood drawn from his own thumb and binds the Maharaja's sword, and
- (2) the Barath of the village of Mundiwar invokes blessings at the wedding and installation of a Ruler and in return for this service, he receives from the Durbar a robe of honour and an elephant.

In the 5 classes mentioned in (b), (c) and (d) above, viz.—

- (1) Hath-ka-Kurb and Dohri (double) Tazim,
- (2) Hath-ka-Kurb and Ekeori (single) Tazim,
- (3) Banh Pusao and Dohri (double) Tazim,
- (4) Banh Pusao and Ekeori (single) Tazim,
- (5) Ekeori (single) Tazim,

the seats of all Sardars of the same class (with the exception of the Sirayets) are treated as equivalent in position. Whenever there is a Durbar in which the Sardars are accommodated on the right and the left of the throne, the seats are arranged in the shape of crescents. The crescent blocks are arranged both on the right and left side of the throne. The Sardars of each particular class sit in the crescent meant for their class and within that crescent their seats *inter se* are not regarded higher or lower.

TENURES.

The Jagirs of Marwar are of more recent origin than the States of the Rajputana. The land is held on the following tenures.—

BHUMCHLARA is a tenure on which the Rajputs, who were the original holders of the land prior to Rathor conquest (mostly the Chauhans in Santhore) and the Thakurs of Mallu enjoy their estates. They pay a small sum of money to the Durbar as Ponghal or Khichri Lag. Treason against the State or the commission of a heinous crime can alone justify the resumption of an estate held on this tenure. In their case no Patta is issued on succession.

BHUM LAND is held by Bhumins who have to perform certain duties and some of them pay a quit rent called Bhumi Bah. Grants of the Bhumi land tenure are made only by the Durbar and can be conferred even in villages held by the Jagadars.

JIVKA TENURE is a grant to younger sons of a Prince or a Thakur for their maintenance. After three generations, the holder has to pay cess (Rekh) and succession fee and to supply militia like the ordinary Jagirdar and on the failure of the lineal descendant of the original grantee the land reverts to the family of the donor.

IN JAGIR TENURE the holder has to pay a yearly military cess called Rekh, which is supposed to be 8 per cent. of the gross rental value, and has to supply one horseman for every thousand rupees of revenue, one camel sowar for every 750 rupees or one foot-soldier for every 600 rupees. In most places, military service has been commuted for cash payment at the rate of Rs. 144 per horseman and Rs. 108 for a camel sowar and Rs. 84 for a footman. On succession, the holder has to pay Inkunama at the rate of 75 per cent. of the Rekh if the fee is to be paid in cash or to make over his village for one year to the Khalsa for the recovery of the fee. When the succession fee has been paid, a Patta is issued. Disobedience to lawful summons or order involves sequestration and the commission of a grave political offence involves confiscation. On the extinction of the male line of the original grantee, the Jagir reverts to Khalsa.

CHARITABLE GRANTS to Brahmans, Chetans, etc., are called Sasan and are held rent-free. Whenever, however, the grant is for a portion of a village or for a certain well or field, it is known as Doh. On the failure of descendants to the original grantee, they revert to the State.

JUNI JAGIR If the Durbar please, on the confiscation of the village, they permit the Jagirdar to retain a few fields just to save him from becoming homeless. Disobedience or commission of a grave political offence involves sequestration.

PASAYAT is the name of the tenure on which land is given in lieu of payment for services. Whenever the holder ceases to render the service required, the land is resumed.

INAM is a rent-free grant for services rendered to the State and lapses on the failure of lineal descendant of the original grantee.

In **DUMBA TENURE** the land is made over to the people and brought under cultivation on payment of a permanently fixed rent. No service is required.

JODHPUR.]

In cases of Jagir and Jivka es
whereas in other tenures the n
among surviving heirs is observed

No land can be sold or mortga.

De Raja (2) Members
Col. MAHARAJA SRI AJIT SINGH

Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh, G.C.S.
ness the Maharaja He was born in

at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, and

married the daughter of Thakur Sawai Singh of Ja. on 29th January 1905 and has one son and two daughters.

The other near relatives of the Maharaja are the Maharaja's deceased grand uncles. Of these:—

(a) Maharaj Zorawar Singh left three sons:—

(1) MAHARAJ FATEH SINGH, C.S.I., died on 2nd March 1907

His Jagir of an annual income of Rs. 40,000 has his grandson Amar Singh, the son of the eldest Maharaj, who predeceased him. The (Amar Singh's) title is under consideration.

Maharaj Fateh Singh, has left behind Maharajs Ratan Singh and Devi Singh Fort Officer, Jodhpur.

(2) MAHARAJ SHER SINGH was born

Sardar Risala (Jodhpur Imperial)

1891. In 1897, he was Squadron

Reserve Brigade of Tirah Expedition

In 1901, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the

Second Regiment, Sardar Risala. He represented the

Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers at His Imperial Majesty

the King-Emperor's London Coronation in 1911, and com-

manded the Jodhpur Lancers at the Delhi Coronation

Durbar of 1911. He was appointed an Honorary A.D.C.

to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General

of India in January 1912. He proceeded to the Front

with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and commanded

the Regiment in France for the first two years of the War

2 (1) MAHARAJ AKHEY SINGH was born in 1879 and was educated at the Nobles' School, Jodhpur. He joined the Sardar Risala as a Commissioned Officer in January 1899. In 1900 he accompanied the China Expeditionary Force as Staff Officer to His Highness the late Maharaj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur. He was formerly Attache to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. He has been on Active Service in France with the Jodhpur Lancers in the Great War, and is now A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja.

(b) *Maharaj Kishore Singh*—Substitute the following for the existing account:—

"Maharaj Kishore Singh left one son—Maharaj Urjan Singh who died on 1st February 1933. His son Maharaj Bhim Singh succeeded him to the Jagir consisting of three villages of an annual value of Rs. 35,000."

(c) *MAHARAJ DAULAT SINGH*, who—

(1) *MAHARAJ DAULAT SINGH*, who—

Maharaja of Idar. He died—
been succeeded by—

and January

—Maharaj Kahu Singh, Anop

—Maharaj Singh. The eldest holds a Jagir of five villages with an annual income of about Rs. 25,000, and

(3) *MAHARAJ KISHEN SINGH*, who was an A. D. G. to the late Maharaja Sir Sumar Singh and for some time Officer Commanding the Sardar Infantry.

(d) *MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH* has left 4 sons:—

(1) *MAHARAJ GUMAN SINGH* is the eldest, and succeeded to the Jagir of 5 villages with an annual income of Rs. 24,000 which his father enjoyed

He was born in 1887 and succeeded his father on 22nd April 1929. He was appointed Companion to His Highness late Maharaja Sir Sumar Singh Bahadur in December 1911, in which capacity he accompanied His Highness to England that year. On his return from England, in December 1911, he was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness which he held till 31st July 1918, and from 1st August 1918, he was appointed Officer Commanding, Sumar Camel Corps which he held till 31st October 1922, until the abolition of that office. Since 1st April 1926, he has been an A. D. C. to His Highness the present Maharaja.

(2) *MAHARAJ BIJEY SINGH* holds three villages of the rekh of Rs. 12,000 and has an annual cash allowance of Rs. 5,000 for life.

(3) *MAHARAJ HANWANT SINGH*. He was educated at Tonbridge College, in Kent (England) and returned from there in January 1914, when he was made Deputy Inspector General of the State Police. He is at present Indian Guardian to Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singh (Heir Apparent).

- (4) MAHARAJ GAJ SINGH previously held the rank of Captain, Squadron Officer, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. He served in the Great War in France and was retired on pension.

Of the two natural uncles of the Maharaja, namely Rao Rajas Singh and Tej Singh, II, the former died in 1918, leaving behind two sons, Sujan Singh and Jabar Singh; while the latter died on 11th December, 1922, leaving 3 sons, Abhey Singh, Madan Singh and Poo Singh. Besides these, Maharaja Man Singh and Maharaja Talwar Singh had a number of natural sons, all of whom have been known by the title of Rao Raja.

(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc.

(1) Pokaran.—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGH OF POKARAN, M.A., LL.B., is a Rathor of the Chinpawat sept descended from Chanpa, a brother of Rao Jodha. The estate was originally granted by Maharaja Abhai Singh, in 1728, to Maha Singh. It is held on Jagir tenure, and is situated some 90 miles north-west of Jodhpur, and comprises one hundred villages, yielding an annual income of about a lakh of rupees. It may, however, be noted that some of these villages, though entered in the Patta of the estate, do not belong to the Thakana. Thakur Chain Singh is the son of Late Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., who was adopted from the Daspan family by Thakur Guman Singh of Pokaran. The late Thakur Mangal Singh was a Member of the State Council for a period of over 30 years. Thakur Chain Singh was born in 1889, and was educated at the Jaswant College, Jodhpur, and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He holds the Office of the Pradhan. He succeeded to the estate on 19th July 1929, and has 3 sons, viz., Kanwars Bhawani Singh, Purthi Singh and Fateh Singh. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him on 11th June, 1929.

The Thakur has two brothers, viz., Thakurs Sukh Singh and Kushal Singh. Thakur Kushal Singh has been adopted at Gijgarh Jaipur.

(2) Auwa.—THAKUR NAHARSINGH OF AUWA who was born in 1905 succeeded on the death of his father, Thakur Pratap Singh, in 1909, to the estate, which consists of 15 villages. The estate which is situated in the Sojat District, is held on Jagir tenure, and the holder is one of the leading nobles of Marwar and is a descendant of Chanpa, a brother of Rao Jodha. The annual income of the estate is about Rs 70,000. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1700. The families of Lamba and Bohat are closely connected with Auwa. The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(3) Ajay.—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR FATEH SINGH OF AGO descendant of Kampa, a brother of Rao Jodha, holds an estate, on Jagir tenure, some 50 miles north-east of Jodhpur, consisting of seven villages.

Page 109—

(4) *Rian*—Substitute the following for the first sentence —

"Thakur Ganpat Singh of Rian has succeeded, by adoption, the Rai Bahadur Thakur Bheey Singh, a Rathore of the Ma clan, who died on the 9th June". Also substitute the following for the last sentence —

"The families of Bikharna, Bhatthal, Dabot and Alaniawas closely connected with Rian".

is a Meria Rathore, descended from 1708 is said to have granted the estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of four villages, eighty miles east of Jodhpur and yields an income of about Rs. 11,000 a year. It was first conferred in 1708 by Maharaja Ajit Singh on Kalyan Singh The Thakur, who was born in 1899, belonged originally to the Jalsu family and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1908. His nearest relatives are his uncle Peerlanji and the Jagirdars of Jalsu and Rian. The Thakur has a son named Kishen Singh who was born on 17th September 1919.

(6) *Rampur*—THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF RAIPUR is a descendant of Udaji, younger son of Rao Sujaji. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 37½ villages, lying 61 miles east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs. 80,000.

The estate dates from 1606 when it was granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh to Kalyan Singh.

Govind Singh, who was born in 1903, is the nephew and adopted son of the late Thakur Hari Singh whom he succeeded in 1909. His nearest relatives are his uncles, Zorawar Singh and Sohan Singh, and his cousins, Sheodan Singh and Guman Singh. The families of Rampura, Lalamba and Melawas are closely connected with Rampur. The Thakur's son Sajjan Singh was born on 11th January 1921.

(7) *Nimbas*.—THAKUR UMED SINGH OF NIMBAJ, a descendant of Rao Suja through his younger son, Uda, holds on Jagir tenure an estate of eleven villages situated about sixty miles south-east of Jodhpur, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 70,000.

The estate is said to have been originally granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1708 to Jagram. The Thakur, who was born in 1909,

succeeded his father, Pirthwi Singh, in March 1913. The present Thakur was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His nearest relatives are members of the Ramgarh and Morda families. The Thakur has one son

(8) *Ras*.—**RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NATHU SINGH OF RAS** is a Rathor Rajput and is descended through Udaji, the younger son of Rao Suja. He was born on the 3rd October 1892 and was adopted at Ras on the 3rd April 1908. He holds an estate of 17 villages on Jagir tenure situated 70 miles east of Jodhpur, yielding about Rs. 60,000 a year. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1712 to Subh Ram.

The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College and is a member of the Advisory Council. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government in June 1921. The Thakur has a son named Bahadur Singh who was born on 13th October 1921.

(9) *Kherwa*.—**THAKUR SHIVDAN SINGH OF KHERWA** is a Jodha Rathor, descended from Bhagwan Dass, who was a younger son of Raja Udat Singh. He holds on Jagir tenure an estate consisting of 11 villages lying 50 miles south-east of Jodhpur and yielding an annual income of about Rs. 30,000. The estate is said to have been first granted by Maharaja Jaswant Singh, I, in 1657 A.D. to Ranchhor Dass, who was killed fighting at Delhi in 1679. The present Thakur was born in 1909 and succeeded his father Fateh Singh on his death on 22nd January 1927. Thakur Shivdan Singh has his nearest relative in his real brother Lal Singh, and next to him, Nathu Singh of Kherwa and is connected with the families of Balara, Butis and Babra.

(10) *Bladraya*.—**THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BLADRAJAS**, a descendant of Ratansi, the second son of Rao Maltroji, was born in 1902 and succeeded the late Thakur Sheodan Singh in 1906. His estate of 27 villages, which is situated some 50 miles south of Jodhpur, yields an annual income of about Rs. 45,000. It is held on Jagir tenure and is said to have been granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh in 1596 to Mukar Dass. The Thakur is a member of the Advisory Council.

(11) *Ghanera*.—**THAKUR LAXMAN SINGH OF GHANERA** is one of the first class holders of the State. He is a Rathor Rajput of the Meria sept. The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 37 villages of the annual income of Rs. 37,000. The Thakur who was born in 1894, was adopted by the late Thakur Jodh Singh in 1926, and succeeded to the estate on 31st January 1929. He received some education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

In former times, when this part of the country belonged to the Rana of Mewar, the estate was conferred on some ancestor of the present Thakur, and Colonel Tod, in the annals of Rajasthan, states that it was the peculiar duty of the Ghanera House to defend the Fort of Kumbhalgarh (Mewar). The place allotted to the Thakurs in the

Maharaja's Court was fifth in order of precedence amongst the Solahs and it is still left vacant. When Godhwar passed into the hands of the Jodhpur Princes, Viram Das was the Thakur and Maharaja Brij Singh confirmed him in possession by a deed in 1772.

(12) **Bagri.**—**THAKUR BHAIROO SINGH OF BAGRI** is the head of the Jaitawat clan of Rathors, claiming descent from Jait Singh, grandson of Akhey Raj to whom it was originally granted by his brother, Rao Jodha, in 1561. He holds a Jagir consisting of seven villages of the annual income of about Rs. 15,000. The Thakur was born in 1895 and succeeded to the estate in 1916 by adoption on the death of Thakur Jwan Singh. The Thakur has a son named Sujan Singh who was born in 1919.

(13) **Karniwar.**—**THAKUR KESHI SINGH OF KARNIWAR** is the head of the Karniwar sept of the Rathors (descended from Karamsi, a son of Rao Jodha). He holds a Jagir estate consisting of 17 villages and holding an annual income of about Rs. 12,000. It was granted by Rao Malho in 1561 to Mahesh Dass. It is situated about 60 miles north-east of Jodhpur. The Thakur was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate in 1910.

In entry No. 14 Chandawal—

Substitute the following for the existing entry—

"Rao Bahadur Thakur Girdhari Singh of Chandawal died in 1913. He held a Jagir of annual rent of Rs. 20,000. The question of his succession is under consideration.

He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1922.

(15) **Kantalia.**—**THAKUR ARJUN SINGH OF KANTALIA** is a Kumpawat Rathor and is descended from Akhey Raj, a brother of Rao Jodha. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 12 villages in 1615 by

Delete " "
substitute " "
Singh by adoption in 1943. His nearest relation is Guman Singh."

districts to the north-east of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer, about Rs. 1,00,000. The Thakur was born on the 26th December 1912, and succeeded his father, Nahar Singh, on the latter's death on the 25th January 1919. The Thakur has one son.

The family is connected with Nimbi, Dodhana and Lapolai.

(17) *Bera*—**THAKUR JUNGJEET SINGH** is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat clan. He succeeded Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur

in 1936, who served with the Jodhpur Army and proceeded to France in the War.

He was an A. D. C. to His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh and A. D. C. and Military Secretary to the present Ruler. He also Commanded the Sardar Risala. The estate which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 24 villages, situated some 90 miles to the south-east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs. 32,000.

(18) *Jasnagar*—**DIWAN BAHADUR DHARAM NARAIN**

Bar-at-Law, Thakur of Jasnagar is a member of the Jodhpur in Samvat 1914.

family of Jodhpur.

Prasad, Kt. C.I.E.

Members of the State

rious services to the

—Jasnagar Sardar

rank of Hath-Ka-Kurb.

Dharam Narain.

the Jodhpur State as Superintendent, Court of Wards and Sessions Judge before his services were lent to the Mewar Darbar. He held there the post of a Member and is at present the Chief Minister of the State. He holds a Jagir in Mewar State also. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred upon him on 3rd June 1931.

He has three sons, the eldest being Kishan Prasad and two younger brothers Pandit Karpa Narain and Pandit Jai Nath.

(19) *Gorau*—**THAKUR SHED SINGH** has succeeded by adoption to late Rao O.B.E., of Gorau. The Jagir revenue of Rs. 12,000.

(20) *Rohat*—**RAO BAHADUR LIEUTENANT COLONEL THAKUR DALPAT SINGH OF ROHAT** is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat clan. He was born in 1892 and was educated at the Mayo College. His estate, which comprises 12 villages, yields an annual income of Rs. 16,000. He received Military Training in the Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, and received from the Durbar the honour of "Hath-Ka-Kurb" and the "Double Tazim". He had the honour of escorting His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1911. In January 1914 he proceeded to Europe with His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh and took part in the Great War. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st June 1922. He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Commandant of the Jodhpur State Lancers.

for (b) Principal Department Officers.

(1) ~~MR.~~ ^{Mr.} NAWAL KISHORE, M.A., LL.B., is the Chief Judge of the Chief Court.

(2) Mr. J. W. GORDON, C.I.E., O.B.E., is the Manager of Jodhpur Railway.

(3) Mr. ~~S. C. EDGAR~~ ^{Ferguson} is the Superintending Engineer.

(4) Mr. A. P. COX, M.A., is the Director of Education.

(5) KHAN BAHADUR M. R. KOTHAWALA, O.B.E., is Inspector General of Police, and the Superintendent, Central Jail.

(6) Mr. E. W. HAYWARD, F.R.C.S., is the Principal Medical Officer.

(c) Household Departments.

(1) RAO RAJA ABHEY SINGH is the Personal Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, and Comptroller of the Household. He is a son of the late Major General His Highness Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur. He enjoys a Jagir of 100000 acres.

(2) MAJOR RAO BAHADUR, RAO R.

Handwritten signature/initials

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KARAUJI.

Historical Outline.

The Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Jadon Clan of Rajas who claim descent from Krishna. In token of this claim all the members of the Karauli family bear the distinguishing appellation 'Pal, protectors (Pal) of cows, whereas the hoon (Singh) does not respect sacred animal. The Jadons, who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Brij round Muttra, are said to have at one time held a fief of Alwar and the whole of Bharatpur. Karauli and Dholpur besides British Districts of Gurgaon and Muttra, the greater part of Agra west of the Jumna, and portions of Gwalior lying along the Chambal. In the eleventh century Iqbal Pal, said to have been eighty-eighth in descent from Krishna, established himself in Bayana, now belonging to Bharatpur, and built the fort overlooking that town. His eldest son, Timanpal, built the well known fort of Timangarh, still in Karauli territory, about 1058 A.D., and shortly after possessed himself of almost all the country now comprising the Karauli State, as well as a good deal of land to the east as far as Dholpur. In 1196 A.D. in the time of Kunwar Pal, Muhammad Ghori and his general, Kutubuddin captured first Bayana and then Timangarh and on the whole of the Jadon territory falling into the hands of the invaders, Kunwar Pal fled to a village in the Rewah State. One of his descendants, Arjun Dev determined to recover the territory of his ancestors, and about 1327 A.D. he started by capturing the fort of Mandrael, and gradually took possession of most of the country formerly held by Timan Pal. In 1318 A.D. he founded the present capital, Karauli Town.

About a hundred years later, Mahmud I of Malwa is said to have conquered the country, and to have entrusted it to his son, Firdvi Khan. In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605) the State became incorporated in the Delhi Empire, and Gopal Das, probably the most famous of the Rulers of Karauli, appears to have been in considerable favour with the Emperor. He is mentioned as Commander of 2,000 and is said to have laid the foundations of the Agra fort at Akbar's request. On the decline of the Mughal power the State was so far subjugated by the Mahrattas that they exacted from it a tribute of Rs. 25,000, which, after a time, was commuted for a grant of Machilpur and its dependencies. By the treaty of November 9th, 1817, with the East India Company, Karauli was relieved of the exactions of the Mahrattas and taken under British protection, no tribute was levied, but the Maharaja was to furnish troops according to his means on the requisition of the British Government. In 1825, when the Burmese War was proceeding, and Bharatpur was preparing for defence under the usurpation of Durjan Sal, Karauli sent troops to the aid of the latter, but on the fall of that fortress in 1826 the Maharaja made professions of submission.

The next event of any importance was the famous Karauli adoption case. Narsingh Pal, a minor, became ruler in 1847, and died

in 1852, having adopted a day before his death a distant kinsman named Bharat Pal. It was first proposed to enforce the doctrine of lapse, but finally the adoption of Bharat Pal was recognised. In the meantime a strong party had been formed in favour of Madan Pal, a nearer relative, whose claim was supported by the opinions of several Rulers in Rajputana. An enquiry was made and it was ascertained that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal, by reason of the minority of Narsingh Pal and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. As Madan Pal was nearer of kin than Bharat Pal and was accepted by the Ranis, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, and by the general feeling of the country, he was recognised as Ruler in 1854. During the mutiny of 1857 he evinced a loyal spirit and sent a body of troops against the Kotah mutineers, and for these services he was created a G.C.S.I., the debt due by him to the British Government was remitted, a dress of honour conferred and the salute of the Maharajas of Karauli was permanently increased from 15 to 17 guns. The usual Sansad guaranteeing the privilege of adoption to the rulers of this State was granted in 1862 and it is remarkable that the last eight Rulers have all succeeded by adoption.

The ruling family of Karauli is connected by marriage with Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi. In 1782, a daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. In 1785 another daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Rao Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. A daughter of Maharaja Pratap Pal (1839-53) was married to Chhatar Sal of Kotah in 1854, and Maharaja Madan Pal (1834-69) married a daughter of the then Rao of Sirohi in 1865.

THE RULER.

The present Ruler is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BILAL, K.C.S.I., who was born on the 18th June 1866. His father was Thakur Sagan Pal of Pardampura. He succeeded to the *gadi* of Karauli on the 21st August 1927, His Highness the late Maharaja Bhanwar Pal having died on the 3rd August 1927.

The Maharaja has been married three times (1) to the daughter and (2) sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagyan Singh, a premier noble of the Karauli State. . . . daughter of Thakur Chiman Singh The first two ladies died without issue Of the two daughters the eldest is dead and the other has been married to Maharaj Kumar Lal Singh, the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

The genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives.

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The genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives.

Dharam Pal, who succeeded to the Gadi of Karauli in 1644 A.D. The Thakur of Rawanthra claims equality with the Thakur of Amargarh in rank and dignity.

(3) *Inauti*—THAKUR BRIJ RAJ PAL OF INAUTI. He is descended from Rao Bhoop Pal sixth son of Maharaja Chatraman who ascended the Karauli Gadi in Samvat 1688. He is one of the Tazimi Sardars of the State.

(4) *Bhartoon*—THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BHARTOON. He is descended from Madan Man, fourth son of Maharaj Mukandji who ascended the Karauli Gadi in Samvat 1641. He is one of the Tazimi Sardars of the State.

(5) *Pardampura*—THAKUR MOTI PAL OF PARDAMPURA, a Hindu Rajput, was born on the 5th March 1876. He is a Tazimi Sardar and is the younger brother of the present Maharaja and uncle of Maharaj Kumar Ganes Pal, the Rao of Hadoti. He was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces.

(6) RAJA BAHADUR LAKHPAT SINGH, a Hindu Tawar Rajput is one of the principal Tazimi Sardars and holds the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur Lakhp Singh. He is the son of Maharaj Bahadur Singh and is the senior of the Tawar Rajputs. He is the son of Maharaj Bahadur Singh and is the senior of the Tawar Rajputs.

Pahargarh to him. He is the Superintendent of the Charity Department.

(iii) Chief Officials.

(1) RAJ BHUSHAN PANDIT SHIV KUMAR CHATURVEDI B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S., is the Dewan.

(2) DEWAN MANGILAL is Naib Dewan.

(iv) Hereditary Officials.

Nil.

The table opposite shows the Rulers of the Kishangarh family from its commencement.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of the State fall into three divisions, viz., (1) the Rajvis and hereditary nobles, (2) the hereditary office-bearers and (3) the non-hereditary officials

Of the first division, the principal are the Rajvis, the descendants respectively of Maharaja Bahadur Singh (the late Fatehgarh family) and of Maharaja Barsingh (the Ralaota family) After the Rajvis, come a number of families, the chief of which are the following:—

- * (1) Bhoptots (a) and (2) Sakat Singhots (b) descended from Bhupat and Sakat Singh, brothers, of Maharaja Kishan Singh, (3) Jaganathots (c) descended from the family of Parbatsar in Marwar, (4) and (5) Govindasots (d) and Ratnots (e) descended from grandsons of Maharaja Uday Singh of Jodhpur, (6) Karamsots (f) descended from a son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur and (7) Chandawats (g), (8) Bikas, (9) Baghawats (h), (10) Udawats (i), (11) Poonawats (j), (12) Gaurs (k)

Among these, the nobles, known as the eight umraos, viz., the Thakurs of Naraina, Chosla, Kotri, Bhambolao, Pandarwara, the Senior Thakur of Sinodia and the Thakurs of Khatoli and Raghunathpura rank highest.

In the case of the families of all the nobles, succession is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for the maintenance of younger sons. Formerly mounted service was rendered to the Darbar by the Jagirdars but this has now been commuted into cash payments.

(i) Members of the Ruling Family.

Nil.

(ii) Nobles and Sardars, etc.

The following are the leading Rajvis and other nobles:—

- (1) *Ralaota*.—**R. IJA KALYAN SINGH OF RALAOTA**, who has descended from a younger son of Maharaja Raj Singh (1706-1743).

(g) Thakur of Sinodia and Kathoda
(h) Thakur of Hargera and Singomla
(i) Thakur of Sandhiana
(j) Thakur of Jodha
(k) Thakur of Mahespara.

ages of the estimated value of Rs. 10,000. The Raja was He succeeded his father, Raja Nand Singh, on the latter's

1000.—THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF BIHAM-
Rathor Rajput of the Karamot sub-
clan holds the first
seat in Darbar among the 8 leading nobles of Kishangarh.
Jagir of six horses and holds Tazim. He was born in
succeeded his father, Thakur Jai Singh in 1901. He has two
sons, Singh, and Inder Singh, born in 1888 and 1891, respec-
tively. His uncle named Govind Singh. He has no other relatives
and cousin.

1001.—THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF NARAINA, a
Rathor of the Bhopot clan, succeeded his cousin, the late Thakur
Govind Naraina, on 11th February 1905. He was born in 1891,
educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He holds a Service
Jagir worth an annual income of Rs. 5,500. He is at present
in charge at Farash Khana and Muntazim Deorhi.

1002.—THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF SINODIA, a
Rathor, is entitled to the first seat on the left in Darbar and
holds the Jagir of 6 horses. He was born in 1870 and was adopted
by the late Thakur in 1885. He has only one son named
Govind, born in 1898, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer,
and is now an officer in charge at the Treasury.

1003.—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOSLA, a Rathor
of the Jaganathot sub-clan, who is descended from the Partabsar
Rathor, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Berisal, on the
11th 1901. He holds a Service Jagir of 8 horses. He was born
in 1870 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

1004.—THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KOTRI, a Karamot
of Rao Jodha of Marwar, holds a Jagir of nine horses. He
was born in 1896. His grand aunt was the mother of the present Raja
of Marwar. He is a Rathor Rajput and one of the eight nobles. He
received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is at present in
charge of the Bakarkhana and Court of Wards.

1005.—THAKUR HARI SINGH OF PANDARWARA
his grandfather Thakur Ram Singh on the 5th May 1902 on
his death. He is a Rathor
of Bhup Singh, brother
of the late Raja. He holds a Jagir of eight horses. This family
has been in Jagir till about ninety years ago, when the estate
was taken away owing to their refractory conduct. Eventually Pandar-
war was given to the Raja instead of Dhasuk.

THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KHATOLI is a
Rathor of Rao Jodha. He holds a Jagir of seven horses
and succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh, who died on

holds two villages of the estimated value of Rs. 10,000. The Raja was born in 1901. He succeeded his father, Raja Nand Singh, on the latter's death in 1918.

(2) *Bhandarkar* —THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF BHAMBOLAO, a Rathor Rajput of the Karamsot sub-clan, holds the first seat on the right in Darbar among the 8 leading nobles of Kishangarh. He has a Service Jagir of six horses and holds Tazim. He was born in 1855 and succeeded his father Thakur Jant Singh in 1901. He has two brothers, Nahar Singh and Inder Singh, born in 1888 and 1891, respectively, and an uncle named Govind Singh. He has no other relatives nearer than third cousins.

(3) *Arora* —THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF NARAINA, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhoptot clan, succeeded his cousin, the late Thakur Gopal Singh of Naraina, on 14th February 1905. He was born in 1891, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He holds a Service Jagir of 12 horses worth an annual income of Rs. 5,500. He is at present officer in charge at Panash Khana and Muntazim Deorhi.

(4) *Sinodia* —THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF SINODIA, a Chandawat Rathor, is entitled to the first seat on the left in Darbar and holds a Service Jagir of 6 horses. He was born in 1870 and was adopted by his cousin, the late Thakur, in 1885. He has only one son named Ganga Singh, born in 1908, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is at present officer in charge at the Treasury.

(5) *Chosla* —THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOSLA, a Rathor Rajput of the Jaganathot sub-clan, who is descended from the Partabsar family in Marwar, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Berisal, on the 20th August 1901. He holds a Service Jagir of 8 horses. He was born in 1898, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(6) *Kotra* —THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KOTRI, a Karamsot descendant of Rao Jodha of Marwar, holds a Jagir of nine horses. He was born in 1896. His grand aunt was the mother of the present Raja of Shahpura. He is a Rathor Rajput and one of the eight nobles. He received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is at present in charge of Shikarikhana and Court of Ward.

(7) *Pandurwara* —THAKUR HARI SINGH OF PANDARWARA succeeded his grandfather Thakur Rani Singh on the 5th May 1922, on the latter's death. He is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhoptot Clan, and is a descendant of Bhup Singh, brother to Maharaja Kishan Singh, and holds a Jagir of eight horses. This family, which was the most influential in the State, held Dhasuk in Jagir till about ninety years ago, when the estate was confiscated owing to their refractory conduct. Eventually Pandarwara was given instead of Dhasuk.

(8) *Khatoli* —THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KHATOLI is a Karamsot descendant of Rao Jodha. He holds a Jagir of seven horses and is a first class noble. He succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh, who died on the 6th April 1922.

(9) *Raghunathpura*.—THAKUR NARAIN SINGH OF RAGHU-NATHPURA, a descendant of Mararaja Kishan Singh's brother, Sakat Singh, is a Rathor Rajput of the Sakat Singhot Clan, and holds a Jagir of eight horses. He was born in 1903. He received education at the Mayo College from 1919 to 1928 in which year he passed the Diploma Examination. He succeeded his father, the late Rao Sahib Thakur Ranjit Singh, in 1937. He is now working as Joint Hakim Adalat Diwani. He has a son named Raj Singh who was born in 1932.

(10) RAJWI SURAJ SINGH is the member of Council, Private Secretary, Controller of Household and an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Maharaja. He received education at the Mayo College from 1908-1917.

(11) RAO RAJA BIJAI SINGH, born in 1897 succeeded his father the late Maharaja of nine horses was Raja Bijai Singh has one son born on 1st February 1922.

(12) SARDAR SUJAN SINGH, born in 1894, is half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja. He has 3 sons.

(13) Sardar Onkar Singh, born in 1909, is the son of the late Sardar Sujan Singh, half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja.

(14) THAKUR DALIP SINGH is Tazimidar thakur at Patan and is Home Member.

(15) MIR SIKANDAR ALI belongs to an old family of Jagirdars and palace physicians. He is an old experienced popular practitioner.

Other important personages in the State

(1) SAKAL MAHANT SHIROMANI SWAMIJI MAHARAJ SRI BALKRISHNAN SARAN DEOJI, SRIJI MAHARAJ OF SALEMABAD, is the high priest (Acharaya) of the Namdak Division of the Vaishnav sect. He is the disciple and successor of the late Sriji Maharaj Sri Ghanashyamasaran Deoji, who died in February 1907.

GOSWAMI SRI VITHAL NATHJI MAHARAJ is the head of Samparadya known as the directly next to the Tikai use of the religious preceptor of the succeeded the late Maharaj Jiwan Maharaj of Kotah and has the charge of two of the principal temples at Kishangarh, and the Balkrishn Lalji's temple at Jodhpur, with all the hereditary Muneca and cesses attached to the Temple, as grants from Kishangarh, Jodhpur, and other States. He is 23 years of age. The education of Goswami Shri Vithal Nathji Maharaj has been the subject of a dispute and it has remained undecided yet.

(c) Chief Officers.

(1) RAO SAHIB PANCHOLI KESARI SINGH, B.A., LL.B., is the Chief Member of Council, Kishangarh.

(2) PANDIT HARILAL SWARUP, SHARMA, B.A., is the Development Member.

(3) PANDIT AMBEY NATH is the Darbar Wakil at Mount Abu.

(4) LALA JAGDAMBA LAL is the Darbar Wakil at Ajmer.

(5) LALA HUKAM RAJ is the Darbar Wakil at Jodhpur.

(6) Dr. AMRIT LAL BAPNA, M.B., B.S., is the Medical Officer of the State since August 1931.

(ii) *Hereditary office-bearers.*

(1) MEHTA SURAT SINGH, an Oswal by caste, is the grandson of Mehta Sobhag Singh, who was Dewan of the State for over 20 years. He is working as Treasury Officer.

KOTAH.

Historical Outline.

The Kotah State may be said to have come into existence about the year 1625 A.D., when Madho Singh the second son of Rao Raja Ratan Singh of Bundi, was granted by the Emperor Jehangir, for good services rendered in the campaign which forced the Imperial Prince (afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan) to flee from Burhanpur, the independence of the country round about the present city of Kotah which he had conquered. Of Rao Madho Singh's six successors three were killed while fighting for the Delhi Emperors and a fourth fell while fighting for Prince Azim against Prince Muazanu in the war of succession. Ure Singh I succeeded to the Gaddi in 1771 A.D. and co-operated with Colonel Monson against Holkar, aiding him with supplies and men. Through the instrumentality of his able minister Raj Rann Zalim Singh (see chapter VII), he was the first Rajput Ruler to conclude a treaty with the British Government. This took place in 1817 A.D. He died in November 1819, and was succeeded by Kishore Singh II, the administration being vested by a supplementary article to the treaty of 1817 in Zalim Singh and his heirs. On Kishore Singh II's death in 1828 A.D. his nephew Ram Singh came to the Gaddi, but the administration remained vested in Madho Singh son of Zalim Singh. Dispute arose soon after in 1831 A.D. between the Ruler and his hereditary Minister and on the 18th April, 1838, it was arranged that seventeen parganas yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees should be made over to Madan Singh the hereditary minister as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. It was thus that the Jhalawa State was formed. A portion of these tracts was, however, transferred back to Kotah in 1899. Maharao Ram Singh who died in 1866, was succeeded by his son Bhim Singh, who, on his succession took the name of Chatarsal II. Owing to this Ruler's incapacity the administration of the State was at his request taken over by the British Government in 1871, and subsequently placed in the hands of the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. Maharao Chatarsal II died on the 11th June 1889, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Ruler, who assumed the name of Umed Singh.

THE RULER.

Ca. 1890
 Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., the present ruler, was born on the 15th September, 1873, and succeeded to the Gaddi, by adoption, on the 11th June, 1889, on the death of the late Maharao Chatarsal II. His Highness whose name before his accession was Udai Singh, is by birth the second son of Maharaj Chagan Singh of Kotra. He was educated at the Mayo College and was invested with full ruling powers on the 1st

1 Singhji (the second)

2. Makund Singhji. Moha

3. Jagat Singhji.

4. Kishore Singhji

5. Ram Singhji. Kisha

6. Bhim Singhji.

7. Arjan Singhji. Durj

8. Durjan Salji.

ember 1895. His Highness was married on the 21st November, 1892, to the eldest daughter of His Highness Maharaja Patek Singh of Udaipur. The Maharaja died on the 26th August, 1895, after giving birth to a daughter who survived only 10 months. His Highness on the 15th April, 1897, married the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch who died on the 15th July, 1903. His third marriage, with the sister of the Thakur of Isarlia, in Japur, took place on the 22nd June 1908. A son was born to His Highness by this last marriage on the 14th September, 1909, who has been named Bhim Singh. He was married to the daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh of Bikaner and by this marriage a son was born on the 21st February, 1934, and named Brijraj Singh.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Major in the late 42nd Deoli Regiment on the 1st January, 1903, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January, 1915.

On the outbreak of the Great War, His Highness offered his personal services.

His Highness was created a G. C. I. E. on the 28th June, 1907, and a G. C. S. I. on the 12th December, 1911. The G. B. E. was conferred on him as a war honour on the 1st January, 1918, and a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

the balance to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwahor. The present Maharaj who was born in 1885 succeeded his brother Bairisal on the latter's death which took place on the 3rd November, 1929.

(3) KILATOLI — Maharaj Ballur Singh of Khatoli holds an estate of 59 villages, 62 miles to the North-East of Kotah. The ancestor of his house was Amar Singh, the second son of Maharaj Gaj Singh of Indargath, who served with distinction under Maharao Raja Budh Singh of Bundi (1671-91 A. D.) in one of Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Deccan.

From Daulat Khan Amar Singh in 1673 A. D., captured Khatoli, the seat of the family, on the left bank of the Parbati river. The estate comprises besides 70 villages on the left bank of the river, 7 villages on the right bank, in Gwahor territory, which were acquired in 1750 A. D. from the Raja of Sheopur whose possessions have now passed into the hands of Maharaja Scindia. The estate pays Rs. 7,632-8-0 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs. 3,982-8-0 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwahor. The present Maharaj who was born in 1905 succeeded his grandfather Balwant Singh, who died on the 20th September 1912, his father Aparbal Singh having pre-deceased Balwant Singh on the 8th July 1912. He has one uncle Maharaj Shankar Singh.

Hardawat Kotris — The estates of Karwar, Gainta, Pusod and Pipalda are known as the Hardawat Kotris because they are descendants of Hirde Narain of Bundi.

They were originally sub-divisions of Pusod which was bestowed by the Emperor Shah Jehan in 1619 A. D. upon Khushal Singh, a descendant of Hirde Narain, the second son of Rao Raja Bhoj (1588-1607) of Bundi. Khushal Singh divided the fief into four equal portions taking himself Karwar, Pipalda, Gainta and Pusod. To Amar Singh he gave Karwar, to his cousin Amar Singh Pipalda, to his brother Amar Singh Gainta and to his brother Amar Singh Pusod. The property of the cousins and remains so to this day a cause of perpetual quarrels.

(4) GAINTA — Maharaj Tej Singh of Gainta holds, besides the

in 1761 by Kotah over Jaipur. Nathji's son Sheodan Singh was one of the Kotah representatives who helped to negotiate the treaty with the British Government in 1817. He was rewarded by Government for his services by the gift of an elephant, a horse, a robe of honour and a sword of which the two latter are still kept as heirlooms in the family. The present Maharaj has a younger brother whose name is Yashwant Singh.

(5) KARWAR.—Thakur Girwar Singh of Karwar, a Harwar Hadu Rajput, holds an estate of 7 villages to the north-east of Kotah and pays Rs. 1,002-14-0 as tribute, of which Rs. 331-14-0 go to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The estate has been under the direct management of the Darbar since 1902. The present Thakur succeeded his father, Thakur Sarwar Singh who died in December 1921, his elder brother Sarwar Singh having died shortly after his father's death.

(6) PUSOD.—Thakur Jagat Singh of Pusod (born in 1908) holds an estate of 6 villages, 57 miles to the north-east of Kotah and pays Rs. 1,002 as tribute to the Darbar of which Rs. 332 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The late Thakur Jai Singh having died young and without issue was succeeded by Jagat Singh by adoption on the 1st January 1915.

(7) PIPALDA.—Thakur Gulab Singh of Pipalda holds an estate of 6 villages, 57 miles to the north-east of Kotah and pays Rs. 1,002 as tribute to the Darbar of which Rs. 332 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The late Thakur Jai Singh having died young and without issue was succeeded by Jagat Singh by adoption on the 1st January 1915. The nearest collateral, was chosen by the Darbar to succeed him.

(8) ANTARDA.—Maharaj Naugram Singh of Antarda holds an estate of Antarda and 6 dependent villages situated 51 miles to the north-east of Kotah and pays a tribute of Rs. 3,828-6-0 to Kotah of which Rs. 1,128-6-0 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The present Maharaj who was born in 1888 succeeded his father, Maharaj Debi Singh on the 18th October, 1915. He has two sons, two younger brothers, Ajit Singh and Indar Singh and an uncle Prithvi Singh.

(9) NIMOLA.—Maharaj Baupt Singh of Nimola is a descendant of the Indargadh family, and as a subordinate Jagirdar, pays a tribute of Rs. 820 to Indargadh. The Maharaj of Nimola holds the rank of fourth grade Kotah Sardar. The estate consists of one village on the right bank of the Chambal, 61 miles north-east of Kotah. The present Maharaj was born in 1874 and succeeded by adoption Moti Singh the Maharaj of Nimola in 1900.

Besides the eight Kotris and Nimola, there are 28 Tuzumi Jagirlars in Kotah of whom the following 17 only call for individual notice :—

(1) KOELA.—Ap Raghuraj Singh is a Hadu Rajput descended in the 11th generation from Kani Ram, the fourth son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah. The Appi Sahib who shares the first place on the right in Darbar holds an estate of 9 villages on the Parbati River, 48 miles east of Kotah. He pays annually a tribute of Rs. 2,101, and in lieu of sowars and sepoy's hitherto furnished by him to the State Police pays Rs. 1,694-11-9.

Ap Raghuraj Singh was born on the 7th January, 1911, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His father the late "Brigadier General" Rao Bahadur Ap Gobind Singh, held the appointment of General Officer Commanding of the Kotah State Forces. One of his ancestors Appi Amar Singh, distinguished himself in 1804 at the battle of Garot where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson.

The present Appi Sahib (Raghuraj Singh) has 3 brothers, Randhir Singh (born 30th October 1913), Amar Singh (born 21st November 1915) and Kalyan Singh (born 11th February 1917). His other nearest relative is Ap Mukand Singh son of Lachhman Singh, the grandson of Ap Sangram Singh.

(2) PALAITA.—Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C.I.E., of Palaita who along with Appi of Koela shares the first place on the right in Darbar, is a descendant of Mohan Singh, the second son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah, who was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Ujjain, while fighting under Rao Mukand Singh for the Emperor Shah Jahan against the latter's son Aurangzeb. Another ancestor of Ap Onkar Singh named Amar Singh was killed in 1804 at Garoth in Indore while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson against the forces of Holkar. The Estate consists of Palaita and 5 dependent villages. It is situated on the right bank of Kah Sind river, 26 miles to the east of Kotah. It pays a tribute of Rs. 144 annually to the Darbar, and, in lieu of Sowars and Sepoys which it used to supply for State service prior to 1908, it now pays a further sum of Rs. 1,400. The present Appi Sahib's father Rao Bahadur Ap Amar Singh was a member of the State Council of Regency from 1877 to 1896. Ap Onkar Singh was born in 1872 and was educated at the Mayo College. The Appi Sahib was made a C.I.E. on 3rd June, 1918. He was General Superintendent of Police and later on held the appointment of General Officer Commanding, the State Forces, and is at present a Member of the Mahakma Khas, Kotah. Of his six sons, Ajit Singh was born on the 1st November 1903, Dalel Singh on 18th March 1909, Bahadur Singh on 5th August, 1910, Raj Singh on 15th January 1912, Ranjit Singh on 19th August, 1920, and Abhai Singh on the 14th August, 1922. A son to the eldest Kunwar Ajit Singh and grand son to the present Appi Sahib was born on the 30th January, 1933. The families closely relating to Palaita are those of Negda, Dabri and Rajgarh.

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(7) PIPALDA.—Thakur Gulab Singh of Pipalda holds an estate of 11 miles north-east of Kotah consisting of 11 villages. It pays Rs. 1,002 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs. 331-12-3 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. Thakur Bharat Singh died very young and Gulab Singh being the nearest collateral, was chosen by the Darbar to succeed him.

(8) ANTARDA.—Maharaj Sangram Singh of Antarda holds an estate of Antarda and 6 dependent villages situated 51 miles north-east of Kotah and pays a tribute of Rs. 3,829-6-0 to Kotah of which Rs. 1,128-6-0 are remitted to Jaipur and the balance goes to the British Government as assigned tribute of Gwalior. The present Maharaj who was born in 1888 succeeded his father, Maharaj Debi Singh 18th October, 1915. He has two sons, two younger brothers, Ajay Singh and Indar Singh and an uncle Prithvi Singh.

(9) NIMOLA.—Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Nimola is a descendant of the Indargarh family, and as a subordinate Jagiridar, pays a tribute of Rs. 820 to Indargarh. The Maharaj of Nimola holds the fourth grade Kotah Sardar. The estate consists of one village right bank of the Chambal, 61 miles north-east of Kotah. The Maharaj was born in 1874 and succeeded by adoption Moti Singh Maharaj of Nimola in 1904.

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Ap Raghuraj Singh was born on the 7th January, 1911, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His father the late "Brigadier General" Rao Bahadur Ap Gobind Singh, held the appointment of General Officer Commanding of the Kotah State Forces. One of his ancestors Apji Amar Singh, distinguished himself in 1801 at the battle of Garot where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson.

The present Apji Sahib (Raghuraj Singh) has 3 brothers, Randhir Singh (born 30th October 1913), Amar Singh (born 24th November 1915) and Kalyan Singh (born 4th February 1917). His other nearest relative is Ap Mukand Singh son of Lachhman Singh, the grandson of Ap Sangram Singh.

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(3) KUNARI.—Raj Chandra Sen of Kunari—born in 1891 a Rajput of Jhala clan, Jetawat Sub-clan, who has first seat in Darbar on the left, holds an estate consisting of Kunari, situated on the left bank of the Chambal opposite the City of Kotah and 8 dependent villages and pays Rs. 2,690 to the Darbar. Raj Chandra Sen succeeded in 1936 his father Rao Bahadur Raj Bijay Singh who came by adoption to Kunari in 1888, on the death of Raj Rup Singh. The Kunari estate was bestowed in 1644 by Rao Mukand Singh, the second Ruler of Kotah, upon Arjun Singh, the third son of Jit Singh of Dilwara in Mewar. Raj Chandra Sen received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharao of Kotah on the 5th November 1926, and is still serving in that capacity. He has three sons—Gajendra Singh, Kishen Singh, and Lachhman Singh. He has five younger brothers Bhim Sen, born in 1892, Dalpat Singh born in 1894, Daulat Sen born in 1895, Nimmat Sen born in 1896 and Arisal in 1899.

(4) BAMULIA.—Maharaj Keshav Singh of Bamulia is a Rajput of the Hada clan descended from Rao Kishore Singh, the fourth Ruler of Kotah. He holds an estate situated 34 miles to the east of Kotah consisting of 6 villages. The estate which pays Rs. 235 to the Darbar, was founded by Suraj Mal the great grandson of Rao Kishore Singh. The present Maharaj succeeded his father Maharaj Mehtah Singh in 1934.

(5) SAROLA.—Pandit Chandra Kant Rao of Sarola a Dakshini Brahmin of the Saraswat clan, occupies in Darbar the second seat on the left of His Highness and holds the township of Sarola and seven dependent villages, 70 miles to the north-east of Kotah. The estate is held in mortgage for Rs. 9,27,364. Pandit Ganpat Rao by birth the son of Pandit Sadashiv Rao was adopted by Pandit Gobind Rao, elder brother of Pandit Moti Lal who was for fourteen years a member of the State Council and succeeded Pandit Moti Lal in 1892 as co-heir with Pandit Purshotamrao adopted by Pandit Moti Lal on his death bed. Balaji Pandit, the founder of the fortunes of the family, was originally in the service of Baji Rao Peshwa, under whom the Maharattas invaded Upper India. Passing through Kotah territory, Baji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah Darbars for the payment of Chauth, and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah and Mewar. The Pandit selected Kotah as his headquarters and started a banking firm on his own account. Balaji Pandit, the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zalim Singh and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766. For his successful conduct of the negotiations which led to the withdrawal of Maharatta troops the Kotah Darbar became indebted to the family to the extent of Rs. 9,27,364 and in 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated as security for payment. On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Maharatta tribute became payable to the British Government, Balaji's office of Chauth

ollector came to an end and he settled down as a subject of the Kotah State. On Pandit Ganpat Rao's death in 1925, Pandit Purshotam Rao succeeded him with the former's eldest son Chandra Kant born in 1903, as co-heir. Pandit Ganpat Rao left two other sons, Surja Kant born in 1908, and Lakshmi Kant born in 1913. Pandit Purshotam Rao died in 1936 whereupon he was succeeded by Chandra Kant Rao.

Pandit Purshotam Rao left two sons Krishna Rao born in 1905 and Aswat Rao born in 1912. The Pandit's nearest relatives are Pandit Alkrisnan in Kotah and Pandit Gobind Mahadeo in Konkan.

(6) KACHINAODA.—Thakur Amar Singh of Kachnaoda, a Hada Rajput, descended from Rao Surjan Singh of Bundi through the latter's third son Rai Mal, holds a Jagir consisting of Kachnaoda and two other villages situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind River, 26 miles east of Kotah. Rai Mal the founder of the family, obtained the town and the dependency of Palaita from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his services in Deccan and Gondwana. His grandson Hari Singh was ejected from Palaita; Daulat Singh son of Hari Singh, received the estate of Sarthial from Maharao Bhim Singh. In 1838, when the partition of Kotah took place, Sarthial was included in Jholawar and on Thakur Jarpal Singh the then holder of that estate, Kachnaoda was bestowed. On his death his son Moti Singh succeeded him in 1876. Thakur Amar Singh is the son of Thakur Moti Singh and succeeded him on his death on the 31st December, 1914. His nearest relative is Thakur Debi Sal.

(7) RAJGARH.—Ap Dhul Singh of Rajgarh, a Hada Rajput, is descended from Mohan Singh of Kotah. Mohan Singh's 8th son,

Jaulat Singh was killed in 1761 at Bhatwara fighting for Kotah against Jaipur. His grandson Deo Singh actively assisted Maharao Kishore Singh in 1821, in trying to depose the Regent Raj Rana Zalim Singh, and was severely wounded at Mangrol. The estate of Rajgarh consists of 917 by adoption. The closely related villages are Nagda.

(8) GHATI.—Rawat Prithi Singh of Ghati, a Hada Rajput of the line of Rawat Durjan Sal and succeeded by his elder brother died a few years ago. The estate consists of Ghati and 3 other villages, 36 miles to the south of Kotah. The holders of the estate trace their descent from Meo Singh, the great grandson of Bir Singh, Ruler of Bundi.

(3) KUNARI.—Raj Chandra Sen of Kunari—born in 1891 a Rajput of Jhala clan, Jetawat Sub-clan, who has first seat in Darbar on the left, holds an estate consisting of Kunari, situated on the left bank of the Chambal opposite the City of Rs. 2,690 to the Darbar. Raj Rao Bahadur Raj Bijay Singh on the death of Raj Rup Singh. The Kunari estate was bestowed in 1644 by Rao Mukand Singh, the second Ruler of Kotah, upon Arjun Singh, the third son of Jit Singh of Dilwara in Mewar. Raj Chandra Sen received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharao of Kotah on the 9th March 1903. He has three sons—Daulat Singh, Himmat Singh, and Arsal Singh. He has three daughters—Daulat Sen born in 1895, Himmat Sen born in 1896 and Arsal in 1899.

(4) BAMULIA.—Maharaj Keshav Singh of Bamulia is a Rajput of the Hada clan descended from Rao Kishore Singh, the fourth Ruler of Kotah. He holds an estate situated 34 miles to the east of Kotah consisting of 6 villages. The estate which pays Rs. 235 to the Darbar, was founded by Suraj Mal the great grandson of Rao Kishore Singh. The present Maharaj succeeded his father Maharaj Mehtab Singh in 1934.

(5) SAROLA.—Pandit Chandra Kant Rao of Sarola a Dalit Brahmin of the Saraswat clan, occupies in Darbar the second seat on the left of His Highness and holds the township of Sarola and seven dependent villages, 70 miles to the north-east of Kotah. The estate is held in mortgage for Rs. 9,27,364. Pandit Ganpat Rao is the son of Pandit Sadashiv Rao was adopted by Pandit Gobind Rao elder brother of Pandit Moti Lal who was for fourteen years a member of the State Council and succeeded Pandit Moti Lal in 1892 as co-heir with Pandit Purshotam Rao adopted by Pandit Moti Lal on his death. Balaji Pandit, the founder of the fortunes of the family, was originally in the service of Baji Rao Peshwa, under whom the Maharattas invaded Upper India. Passing through Kotah territory, Baji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah Darbars for the payment of Chauth, and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah and Mewar. The Pandit selected Kotah as his headquarters and started a banking firm on his own account. Balaji Pandit, the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zorawar Singh and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766. For his successful conduct of negotiations which led to the withdrawal of Maharatta troops the Kotah Darbar became indebted to the family to the extent of Rs. 9,27,364. In 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated as security for payment. On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Maharatta tribute became payable to the British Government, Balaji's office of Chauth

collector came to an end and he settled down as a subject of the Kotah State. On Pandit Ganpat Rao's death in 1925, Pandit Purshotam Rao succeeded him with the former's eldest son Chandra Kant born in 1903, as co-heir. Pandit Ganpat Rao left two other sons, Surja Kant born in 1908, and Lakshmi Kant born in 1913. Pandit Purshotam Rao died in 1936 whereupon he was succeeded by Chandra Kant Rao.

Pandit Purshotam Rao left two sons: Krishna Rao born in 1905 and Jawar Rao born in 1912. The Pandit's nearest relatives are Pandit Balkrishan in Kotah and Pandit Gobind Mahadso in Konkan.

(6) KACHNAODA.—Thakur Amar Singh of Kachnaoda, a Hada Rajput, descended from Rao Surjan Singh of Bundi through the latter's third son Rai Mal, holds a Jagir consisting of Kachnaoda and two other villages situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind River, 26 miles east of Kotah. Rai Mal the founder of the family, obtained the town and the dependency of Palaita from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his services in Deccan and Gondwana. His grandson Hari Singh was ejected from Palaita; Daulat Singh son of Hari Singh, received the estate of Farthal from Maharao Bhumi Singh. In 1838, when the partition of Kotah took place, Farthal was included in Jhalawar and on Thakur Narpal Singh the then holder of that estate, Kachnaoda was bestowed. On his death his son Moti Singh succeeded him in 1876. Thakur Amar Singh is the son of Thakur Moti Singh and succeeded him on his death on the 31st December, 1914. His nearest relative is Thakur Delu Sal.

(7) RAJGARH.—Ap Dhul Singh of Rajgarh, a Hada Rajput, is descended from Mohan Singh of Kotah. Mohan Singh's 8th son, Gordhan Singh obtained Rajgarh from Rao Kishore Singh and was afterwards killed in one of Emperor Aurangzeb's wars in the Deccan. His son Daulat Singh was killed in 1720 fighting under Maharao Bhumi Singh of Kotah against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Nath Singh the grandson of Daulat Singh was killed in 1761 at Bhatwara fighting for Kotah against Jaipur. His grandson Deo Singh actively assisted Maharao Kishore Singh in 1821, in trying to depose the Regent Raj Rana Zahim Singh, and was severely wounded at Mangrol. The estate of Rajgarh consists of one village, 26 miles east of Kotah. The present Jagirdar succeeded the late Apji Madho Singh in April 1917 by adoption. The closely related families are those of Palaita, Dahri and Nagda.

(8) GHATI.—Rawat Prithi Singh of Ghati, a Hada Rajput of the Mewawat sub-clan, is the second son of Rawat Durjan Sal and succeeded him in November, 1924, as Sardar Singh his elder brother died a few days after Durjansal's death. The estate consists of Ghati and 3 other villages, 36 miles to the south of Kotah. The holders of the estate trace their descent from Meo Singh, the great grandson of Bir Singh, Ruler of Bundi.

(9) **KHERLI**.—Thakur Chhagan Singh of Kherli is a Tanwar Rajput of the Jarola sub-clan and holds an estate consisting of one village and pays Rs. 13 as tribute to Kotah. The present Thakur Chhagan Singh succeeded Thakur Madan Singh by adoption in 1913.

(10) **SRINAL**.—Thakur Umed Singh of Srinai, a Tanwar Rajput who is descended from Pratap Singh, the founder of the Kherli family, holds a Jagir consisting of one village, situated 42 miles east of Kotah. The present Thakur succeeded his brother Thakur Zalim Singh on the latter's death in February, 1935.

(11) **DABRI**.—Ap Khuman Singh of Dabri is a Hada Rajput descended from Rao Madho Singh, the 1st Ruler of Kotah through the latter's second son Mohan Singh, who obtained Palaita. The Dabri estate was obtained by Ap Khuman Singh by adoption in 1910. Rajgarh and Narda. Ap Khuman Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(12) **KHERLI**.—Kishore Singh of Kherli descended from Rao Kishore Singh of Kherli, which the Ruling Prince belongs. Bakhat Singh, the founder of Kherli, and Chann Singh the ancestor of the Maharaj were respectively the fourth and fifth sons of Bishen Singh, who was the third son of Rao Kishore Singh, the 4th Ruler. The estate which consists of one village, is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sind river, 19 miles to the north-east of Kotah. The Bamulia, Kotra and Mundli families are most closely related with Kherli.

(13) **MUNDLI**.—Maharaj Onkar Singh of Mundli, is a Hada Rajput descended from Chann Singh, a descendant of Rao Kishore Singh of Kotah. Maharaj Onkar Singh was born in 1878 and succeeded his father Maharaj Durjan Sai in 1909. He has two brothers Karna Singh and Nar Singh and Ranjit Singh.

(14) **SARTHAL**.—Thakur Deep Singh of Sartial is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan. This was the largest estate in Jhalawar, but among the tracts restored from Jhalawar to Kotah in 1890 this Jagir was included. Amar Singh of Ahor in Marwar the great-grand father of the present Jagirdar owing to some disagreement with Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur left Marwar for Kotah in 1806 and through the influence of Baj Rana Zalun Singh received the Jagir of Harpach. Owing to his connection with Zalun Singh's family, Amar Singh's son Prem Singh followed Maharaj Rana Madan Singh in 1837 A. D. to the newly created State of Jhalawar where he received the Jagir of Sartial. Narpat Singh, a Hada Rajput, who then held the Jagir came over to Kotah, and as already described above was granted Kachawala. On the death of Thakur Prem Singh, his widow adopted Bijay Singh from Ahor in Marwar. On the latter's death in 1888 his

Sheodan Singh succeeded to the estate. On his death in May 1921, his younger brother, Bakhat Singh became the Thakur of Sarthal. Bakhat Singh also died in 1929 and was succeeded by his son Deep Singh who is the present Thakur who has one son. It pays annually to the Kotah State Rs. 653 in addition Rs. 1,680 in lieu of 20 Sowars.

(15) KOTRA.—Maharaj Ravindra Singh of Kotra (also known as Kherli) a minor who succeeded his father in 1937 is a Hada Rajput of the Khatoli family of Kotah, which formerly held an estate in Jhalawar. On the formation of the new State of that name in 1899, his estate was incorporated with Kotah where the Maharaj already held a Jagir the village of Kherli in the Khatoli Kotri. The estate consists of four villages. A tribute of Rs. 127 is payable to the Darbar in alternate years and in addition a sum of Rs. 420 in lieu of 5 Sowars. This state was conferred on the present holder's ancestor, who went to Jhalawar with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh.

(16) KOTRI.—Kaviraj Durga Dan of Kotri is a descendant of Lakshmi Dan, who first received a Jagir in the time of Rao Madho Singh, the 1st Ruler of Kotah. The title of Kaviraj was conferred on Udai Karan, son of Lakshmi Dan. In the reign of Maharao Bhim Singh Kaviraj Shankar Dan and his uncle Karai Dan left this State and went to Udaipur. Kaviraj Bhawani Dan returned to Kotah in the time of Maharao Ram Singh and in recognition of his good services the existing Jagir, comprising of Kotri and Binod Kalan and certain other lands was conferred upon him. On the death of Bhawani Dan Kaviraj Chandidan succeeded him. The latter was succeeded by Devi Dan the father of the present Kaviraj. The present Kaviraj is entitled to a seat in the Darikhana to the left in front of the Gaddi. He was educated at the Benares Sanskrit College.

(17) HARNAODA.—Rao Raja Shankar Sahay of Harnaoda is by birth a Rao, or bard whose ancestors formerly lived in Karauli. One of them, Chaturbhuj came to Gugair now in Tonk State, and received the village of Harnaoda in Jagir from the then Khilchi Prince. His grandson Pratap Sahay was invited to Bundi by Rao Raja Bhan Singh and received it. He also received Raja Nand Lal
9th February,

1919.

(iii) Chief officials.

(1) Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C.I.E. Member, Mahakma Khas, Kotah, *Secy. & C. Secy, for the Mahakma and Secy. for the Mahakma*

(2) Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chand, Member, Mahakma Khas.

(3) Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Ram Bhargava, Sessions Judge.

(4) Sardar Khazan Singh, Revenue Commissioner.

(5) Rao Sahib Doctor Vidya Shanker, L. M. & S., State Surgeon.

(6) C. M. Parekh Esquire, State Engineer.

(7) Babu Ram Das Baijal, Inspector General of Police.

(8) Colonel Prithvi Singh, General Officer Commanding, State Forces.

(9) Lala Daya Krishna, M.A., LL.B., Director of Education.

(10) Babu Chunnilal, Controller of Accounts.

LAWA

Historical Outline.

The Chief of Lawa belongs to the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs and claims the same descent as the Ruler of Jaipur who is the acknowledged head of the clan.

Lawa separated from Jaipur in the time of Bar Singh, the brother of Udaikaran, Maharaja of Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur.

Bar Singh's grandson, Naruji, whose descendants are called Narukas had two sons, Lalaji and Dasaji. From Lalaji are descended the Rulers of Alwar and from Dasaji the Chiefs of Lawa.

Kesri Singh, eighth in descent from Dasaji, was made Jagirdar of Ladana by the Ruler of Jaipur. He had two sons Sawant Singh and Nahar Singh. Sawant Singh became head of the Ladana Thakana, while Lawa was granted to Nahar Singh by the Ruler of Jaipur in Samvat 1779 (A. D. 1722).

Lawa became subordinate to the Tonk State when the British Government conferred the Pargana of Tonk on Nawab Amir Khan of Tonk, but the connection was finally severed by the British Government in 1867 in consequence of the murder of the Thakur and his relatives at the instigation of the Tonk Darhar.

The Chiefship consists of a single town with lands attached, situated 20 miles north-west of Tonk.

The Chief does not enjoy a salute but is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, who however, does not return the visit.

THE THAKUR

THAKUR BANS PARDEEP SINGH, born on the 24th September 1923 succeeded his father Thakur Raghubir Singh who died on the 30th December 1929.

The Chief being a minor, all matters affecting the Chiefship are referred to the Resident, Jaipur for orders.

The tree opposite shows the descent of the Chiefs of Lawa.

Members of the Thakur's Family.

The relatives of the Thakur, who form the chief men of the Thikans, are granted lands in Jagir called "Havalas and Inam". These are five in number and consist of 5,000 bighas, yielding an annual rental of about Rs. 5,000. No tribute is levied from the Havalas but whenever the Thakur leaves Lawa the holders have to accompany him by turns.

PALANPUR.

Historical Outline.

The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Lohani stock and is believed to have settled in Bihar in the 12th century. About 370 Malek Khurram Khan, the leader of the family accompanied by his relatives and retainers left Bihar and came to Jahore a fort and a district in Marwar comprising some 300 townships where he took service under the then Ruler Chachhan Samra Raja Rajput Visakh.

Visaldev was assassinated by the Rathi Prince of Mandor. Malek Khurram Khan who was at that time the Deputy Governor of Jalore, immediately installed the Dowager Princess Popan Bai on the Gadi. He latter ill-advised by intriguers, who were jealous of Khurram Khan's increasing power, issued an order for his execution. Malek Khurram Khan having previously obtained information of the conspiracy besieged the Palace, from which Popan Bai deserted by her supporters, managed escape and the vacant Gadi passed into the hands of Malek Khurram Khan who established his sovereignty there in 1391.

Malek Khurram Khan was succeeded by Malek Yusuf Khan who in turn was succeeded by his son Malek Hasim Khan who enlarged his fiefdom. Malek Khurram Khan was recognised by the Gujerat Emperor the Ruler of Jalore.

Malek Usman Khan, 5th Ruler of this House, was granted the hereditary title of "Zubdat-ul-Mulk" by Mohamed Begda, the Sultan of Gujerat.

The reign of Malek Sikandarkhan, second in succession from Mujahid Khan the fourth in descent from Malek Hasan was disturbed by the attack of Rao Maldev of Jodhpur, who took and plundered both Jalore and Sanchoe. Malik Sikander Khan, who died in 1518, was succeeded by Malik Ghazni Khan, the twelfth Ruler of Jalore, restored the prestige of the Jalore family. The Emperor Akbar bestowed on him the hereditary title of "Dewan" in recognition of his conspicuous services on the frontier and presented him with a robe of honour and a jewel-studded sword.

Banu Begum, the Emperor's foster sister, was given in marriage to Dewan Ghazni Khan, and the Emperor gave the principality of Palanpur, Deesa, Dhantiwada, etc., as a dowry. Dewan Ghazni Khan was also appointed Governor of Lahore. His services were further recognised by Emperor Jehangir who increased Dewan Ghazni Khan's former rank by 500 Infantry and 400 Horses.

Dewan Mujahid Khan II, third in succession from Ghazni Khan, was appointed Governor of Vijapur, Mahi and Sabar Kantha in 1642 and was in charge of Patan in 1653. He built an Idgah at Vijapur.

Up to the year 1697 the Lohani House ruled over Jalore, Sanchoe and Bhummal along with Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada. In 1697 by the Imperial Firman of Emperor Aurangzeb, the Government of Jalore

and Sanchoe was ceded, on the express assurance of further territory being given in exchange. Since then the Headquarters of the Ruling house have remained at Palanpur. Thus the State of Palanpur was established in the 16th century.

In 1736 Kanthaji Kadam and Malhar Rao Holkar levied tribute from Dewan Pahad Khan II, the then Ruler of Palanpur, who was succeeded by his uncle Dewan Bahadur Khan in 1744.

Dewan Bahadur Khan helped Rana Karansingh of Danta to recover Danta from Thakur Amarsingh of Sudaena and thereby secured a seven annas share in the revenues of Danta. He also held Tharad at that time.

Dewan Sher Khan died in 1792 without male issue. There was some dispute regarding the succession and after a disturbance Shamsheer Khan temporarily succeeded in 1791 but ultimately Phiroz Khan, being the rightful heir, succeeded to the Gadi. Thus Dewan Phiroz Khan became the Ruler of Palanpur in 1795.

A faction of Sindhi Jamadars assassinated Dewan Phiroz Khan III, 25th Ruler, in 1812, and restored Shamsheer Khan to the Rulership. Fateh Khan II, the son of Dewan Phiroz Khan, applied for assistance to the British and Gackwar Governments whose allied forces marched upon Palanpur and captured it. After protracted discussion in regard to the relative claims of Shamsheer Khan and Fateh Khan to the Gadi an Agreement was entered into between them on the 23rd December, 1813, whereby Dewan Fateh Khan II succeeded to his ancestor's Gadi as the Ruler of Palanpur. This Agreement was approved and confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 18th February, 1814.

The first known intercourse between the British Government and Palanpur State dates from 1809. A formal Engagement was, however, made in 1817, for the security and good Government of the State.

Dewan Fateh Khan, who died in 1851, had four sons of whom Dewan Zorawar Khan, the eldest, succeeded to the Gadi and was conspicuous for his loyalty to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857.

Dewan Zorawar Khan died in 1877 and was succeeded by his only son His Highness Dewan Sher Mohamed Khan, who was born on 2nd January, 1852. During the second Afghan War he supplied the British Government with 200 completely equipped baggage camels and 400 ponies. His reign was distinguished by the measures taken by him for the general welfare of his subjects. In appreciation of his good administration the honour of K.C.I.E., was conferred upon him in 1893. This was followed by the bestowal of the higher distinction of G.C.I.E., in 1898. The hereditary title of Nawab was conferred on him in 1910. His Highness was granted at the same time a personal distinction of salute of 15 guns, which was made permanent for the Ruler of the State in 1921. The State holds a Sanad of Adoption and succession is governed by the Rule of primogeniture.

His Highness Dewan Nawab Shri Sher Mohamed Khan Bahadur died in 1918 leaving behind him two sons Taley Mohamed Khan Bahadur and Yavar Hussain Khan Bahadur, and was succeeded by the elder, the

present Ruler. He stands 15th in direct descent from Malek Khurram Khan and is the 29th Ruler. Thus the Ruling House of Palanpur is the oldest of the existing Mohammedan Ruling Houses in India as it has been ruling in this part of India since the close of the 14th century.

THE RULER

Lt. COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR TALEY MOHAMMAD KHAN, BAHADUR G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., who was born on the 7th July, 1885, is the 29th Ruler of this House and succeeded to the Gakh on the 27th September, 1918.

He received his education in Palanpur. In 1903, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dera Dun for a year and again on being invited rejoined it on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in 1906, and in 1911 for the Imperial Daibar. In 1912, to initiate him in the art of administration His late Highness entrusted him with the affairs of the State, which he carried on for seven years before his actual assumption of full responsibility. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-1918) all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. His Highness was attached to the Staff of Major General MacBean, Commanding 21st Infantry Brigade at Bareilly, but he was disqualified by a Medical Board for active service at the Front, owing to a serious accident which His Highness met with while trashing a raw water pony in the early part of 1914.

His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission of Captain in the Army in November, 1916, and was created K.C.I.E., in 1920, and elected a member of the First Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes (1920-1921). His Highness was A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, and received in 1922 the decoration of K.C.V.O. at His Royal Highness' hands. His Highness was created Lieutenant Colonel in 1923. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1924. A.D.C. to His Imperial

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Ruler

Add the following at the end of paragraph 3—

"His Highness visited England in April 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor and again proceeded to Europe for medical treatment in 1938."

restored to the State in 1928. In response to the invitation of His Excellency Lord Irwin, His Highness proceeded to Europe, as a representative of the Ruler, at the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1928.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family—*

Heir-apparent NAWABZADA SHRI IQBALMUHAMMED KHAN BAHADUR.

SAHIBZADA ATA MUHAMMED KHAN, nephew of His Highness HUSAM-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ZABARDAST KHAN, cousin of His Highness.

SAHIBZADA MUHAMMED USMAN KHAN, son of Sahibzada Zabardast Khan.

(ii) (a) *Nobles and Sardars : Religious heads—*

PIR SAHIB ALAMMIAN.

BAWA SAHIB MAHER HUSAIN.

UMADTUS SULHA MEHANT SHRI UTAMPURI of Rajpur

(b) *Nobles and Sardars—*

AMIR AKHTAR MUHAMMED KHAN.

CAPTAIN MIAN AHMED KHAN.

BABI SHRI KAMALUDDIN KHAN of Nanosana.

MIAN PHIROZ KHAN.

THAKOOR OMER DARAZ KHAN of Gidasan.

THAKUR AJAM KHAN of Nagana.

(iii) *Chief Officials—*

1. Mr. D. V. PATWARI, B.A., LL.B., Acting Wazir.
2. DEWAN BAHADUR KRISHANLAL M. ZAVERI, M.A., LL.B., J. P. Judicial Adviser.
3. Mr. K. S. DESAI, B.A., Revenue Minister.
4. Mr. Y. Y. SYLD, B.A., LL.B., Acting Finance Minister and Sessions judge.
5. Mr. S. S. HAZARE, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer.
6. Mr. APPA SAHIB TATKE, Acting Officer Commanding, Military Forces and Private Secretary to His Highness.
7. Mr. CHENILAL MULJIRAM JOSHI, acting Khangi Karla.
8. Mr. N. C. KOTHARI, Census Officer.
9. Mr. MAGANLAL G. DESAI, B. Ag., Forest Officer.
10. Mr. K. O. KHILTANI, B.L., Assistant General, Bandukam office.
11. Mr. M. G. VIDISHI, M.A., Head Master, Palanpur High School.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family—*

Heir-apparent NAWABZADA SHIRI IQBALMUHAMMI
KHAN BAHADUR.

SAHIBZADA ATA MUHAMMED KHAN, nephew of His High-
ness HUSAM-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ZABARDAST KHAN, son
of His Highness.

SAHIBZADA MUHAMMED USMAN KHAN, son of Sahibz
Zabardast Khan.

(ii) (a) *Nobles and Sardars : Religious heads—*

PIR SAHEB ALAMMIAN.

BAWA SAHEB MAHER HUSAIN.

UMADTUS SULHA MEHANT SHIRI UTAMPURI of Raji

(b) *Nobles and Sardars—*

AMIR AKHTAR MUHAMMED KHAN.

CAPTAIN MIAN AHMED KHAN.

BABI SHIRI KAMALUDDIN KHAN of Nanosana.

MIAN PIHROZ KHAN.

THAKOOR OMER DARAZ KHAN of Gidasan.

THAKUR AJAM KHAN of Nagana.

PALANPUR.

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Under " (iii) Chief Officials " substitute the following for the exist-
ing entries—

1. Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Wazir.
2. Dewan Bahadur Krishna Lal M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.,
Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice.
3. Rao Bahadur D. V. Patwari, B.A., LL.B., Customs and Education
Minister.
4. Khan Bahadur Ismail K. Desai, Control and Supply Minister
and Inspector General of Police.
5. Mr. Y. Y. Syed, B.A., LL.B., Revenue Minister.
6. Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Public Judge.
7. Mr. Punamchand A. Kothari, High Court Pleader, Sessions Judge.
8. Mr. S. S. Hajari, M.D.B.S., Chief Medical Officer.
9. Mr. K. S. Singh Z. Gohil, M.A., Bar-at-law, Private Secretary to
His Highness and Officer Commanding Militia.
10. Mr. M. S. ...

Shahi Rs. 72,700 instead of the tribute formerly paid to Delhi. Holkar tribute is still levied by the British Government and paid over to Indor.

The first connection of the State with the British Government took place in 1801, when a treaty was entered into which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In 1818, a fresh treaty was made which is still in force. Maharawat Sawant Singh died in 1814, his son, Dip Singh and the latter's eldest son, Kesri Singh, having predeceased him. In the meantime Dalpat Singh, Dip Singh's second son, had been adopted by Maharawat Jaswant Singh of Dungarpur and had succeeded to the State in 1825. It was decided by the British Government that Dalpat Singh, who, on Maharawat Sawant Singh's death, had become the nearest heir, to Partabgarh could not be allowed to succeed to both States. He, therefore, relinquished Dungarpur in favour of his adopted son Ude Singh, son of the Thakur of Sabli, and was installed as Maharawat of Partabgarh. On his death in 1861, he was succeeded by his son Ude Singh, who was born in 1847 and died without issue on 15th February 1890. His widow adopted his third cousin and nearest surviving relative Raghu Nath Singh of Arnod. Maharawat Raghu Nath Singh was born in the year 1858 A. D. and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1890. He was married thrice (1) to the daughter of the Raja of Pisangan in Ajmer, (2) to the daughter of Maharaj of Semlia in Sailana and (3) to the younger daughter of the Raja of Pisangan. By the senior of the Rani's he had one son Man Singhji born in 1885. By his third Rani he had a son Gordhan Singh the present Maharaj of Arnod who was born in 1900. Maharawat Raghu Nath Singh had two daughters the elder of whom was married to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner. She died in August 1906. The younger one was married to His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sailana. She died in January 1911. The Maharawat's elder son Man Singhji who died in October 1918 was married thrice (1) to the daughter of Raja of Khetri, (2) to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Tehri (Garhwal) and (3) to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra. By his eldest wife he had a son Ram Singhji the present Maharawat.

On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government.

THE RULER.

The present ruler HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR RAJ SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., who was born on the 12th April 1904. Scindia Rajput descended from the ruling house of Mewar. His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th January 1929 on the demise of his grandfather Maharawat Raghu Nath Singh. His Highness was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he distinguished himself as one of the most brilliant students of the college. His Highness was first married to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madho Singh of Sikar in Jaipur, who died in January, 1931 leaving a daughter born on 16th February 1931. His Highness subsequently married the daughter of Maharaja Sir Keshu

Prasad Singh, Kt., C.B.E., of Dumraon in Behar on 20th April 1932. He gave birth to a daughter on 16th April 1933, and to another on 4th August 1937. His Highness married the 3rd daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra on 16th May 1934. His Highness has no sister born on 26th August 1912, who has been married to Maharaj Kumar Raghubir Singh, B.A., the heir-apparent of the Sitamau State in Central India. The nearest relative to His Highness on the male side is his uncle Maharaj Girdhan Singh of Arned. His Highness was made K.C.S.I. on 1st January 1938.

The table opposite shows the rulers of Partabgarh State.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading personages are— (1) hereditary nobles
 (2) hereditary nobles
 (3) hereditary nobles

The hereditary nobles are all Rajputs and are fifty in number, nearly all of them being descended from some member of the ruling family. They possess altogether one hundred and sixteen villages with an annual income of about one and a quarter lakhs of rupees and pay Rs. 20,431 as tribute to the Darbar.

Of the Nobles only nine who are considered to belong to the first class, are entitled to the "Tazim". They are all Sisodias and take rank as follows—

1. Thakur of Dhamotar.
2. Thakur of Kalyanpura.
3. Thakur of Ambirama.
4. Thakur of Raipur.
5. Thakur of Jhantla.
6. Thakur of Barha.
7. Thakur of Salimgarh.
8. Thakur of Achlaoda.
9. Maharaj of Arnod.

Their estates were presented to the ancestors of the present holder directly by the rulers, in some cases as a reward for special service, in others as maintenance for younger sons and brothers. The Jagir of Arnod has been granted to the late Maharawat's only surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Govardhan Singh. Succession is always by primogeniture, adoption in case of failure of issue being generally permitted and recognised by the Darbar. Besides the annual tribute, the nobles are expected to render military and police service in accordance with their means, to report to the Darbar all heinous offences committed within their estates, and to be present at the Capital at certain festivals and other special occasions, when summoned.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

Nil.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

(1) *Dhamotar*—THAKUR DAYAL SINGH OF DHAMOTAR, a Sisodia Rajput, is the senior noble of the State and sits first on the right hand of the ruler in Darbar. On the death of a ruler, the Thakur of Dhamotar takes temporary charge of affairs, and after consultation with the widows of the late ruler and any influential nobles, who may be present at the time, installs the new ruler on the gadi. No accession without his intervention would be recognised as valid. The family is descended

from Sahi Mal, younger brother of Bagh Singh, who, after the latter's death at Chitor, settled at Simlabera. Some forty years later, in 1571, Kamalji, Sahi-mal's son, received a Jagir in Panthol. Kamalji was killed at Haldighat in 1576 fighting for the Maharana of Mewar against the Emperor Akbar. The estate, which comprises eleven villages, of the estimated value of Rs. 23,000 Imperial, and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 3,150 is situated to the North of Partabgarh. The Thakur is closely related to the Jodhpur family. The present Thakur succeeded his father, Thakur Hindu Singh in 1924. His great-great-grand-father, Thakur Ror Singh, had three sons and two daughters. One of the latter married Maharaja Takht Singh, the then ruler of Ahmednagar, and afterwards ruler of Marwar, who bestowed the Jagir of Jahalawand on Gambhir Singh, Ror Singh's second son. On Ror Singh's death in 1818, his eldest son, Thakur Hamir Singh, succeeded him, and subsequently, having no male issue, adopted Thakur Kesh Singh, the second son of his brother, Gambhir Singh. The present Thakur has one brother born on 13th April 1920.

(2) *Raipur*.—THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF RAIPUR is a Eisodia Rajput of the Ramawat sub-clan, so-called from Ram Dass, the first Thakur. He occupies the first seat in Durbar on the left of the ruler. The estate which is situated 26 miles to the south of Partabgarh, consists of eight villages with an annual rental of Rs. 18,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 3,274-12. The estate was bestowed on Ram Dass, son of Surjan Dass, third son of Maharawat Bika (1553-79) as a reward for subduing the Bhil tribes. The Raipur Thakur, in addition to the revenue from his own villages, receives tribute from the Thakurs of Manpura and Kangarh and the produce of a small estate in Gwalior. The Thakurs of Manpura and Kangarh are descended from Man Singh and Kan Singh, the second and third sons of Thakur Ram Dass. In 1789 during the time of Dal Singh, the eighth Thakur, the Ramawats were driven from their estates by the Parwat family, but with the aid of the Darbar recovered them six years later when the Parwats were expelled to Dhar.

(3) *Kalyanpura*.—THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF KALYAN-PURA is a descendant of Ran Mal, third son of Suraj Mal, a brother of Bagh Singh. He holds the second place on the right in the Durbar. The estate of Kalyanpura comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 3,000, and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,162-14-0 to the Darbar. Ran Mal, the founder of the house, was killed in the service of Mewar in a boundary dispute with Bundi in 1541. His son Sultan Singh, who commanded the Mewar troops, against Mahabat Khan, received as a reward for his success the Jagir of Bhanwri in Udaipur, together with the Sanad (grant) of Kurb (the insignia of royalty) and was raised to the rank of a first class noble. When Bika established himself in Deolia in 1561, Sultan Singh accompanied him and received a Jagir. Kalyan Singh, who succeeded him in Mandisor from Grassias. This brother, Madho

Singh. Thakur Ranchor Dass successfully led an army to repel a attack from the Subah of Mandisor. The present Thakur born on the 14th July 1918 is a minor and succeeded to the Thikana on the death of his father Thakur Devi Singh on 18th April 1924.

(4) ~~Barlia~~ ~~THAKUR DAULAT SINGH OF BARLIA~~ is descended from Kishan Dass, second son of Maharawat Bika. Of the nine sons of Kishan Dass, the eldest, Jeth Singh, succeeded to the Chieftshi of Salumbar by adoption. The remainder accompanied him to Mewa. In 1678, Maharawat Partab Singh on his return from a visit to Salumbar brought with him Manohar Dass, son of Janiji, the ninth son of Kisha Dass, and bestowed on him the Jagir of Barlia. The estate, which is situated to the north of Partahgarh, on the Gwalior border comprise two villages with a revenue of Rs. 4,000 paying a tribute of Rs. 665-8-0. Thakur Daulat Singh succeeded his uncle, Thakur Samat Singh, in 1914. The Thakur has two sons.

(5) *Achlaoda*.—THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH OF ACHLAOD. is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh, third son of Maharawat Ha Singh (1634-74). The estate, which is situated nine miles to the south of Partahgarh, comprises seven villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,500 and pays a tribute of Rs. 924. The present Thakur, who was born in 1891 succeeded his father Madho Singh II, in 1902.

(6) *Jhantla*.—THAKUR UMED SINGH OF JHANTLA is a descendant of Kesri Singh, third son of Maharawat Jaswant Singh, who was killed at Udaipur in 1634. The estate is situated 15 miles north of Partahgarh. It comprises five villages with an annual rental of Rs. 6,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 715-10-0 to the Durhar. Thakur Umed Singh was born in 1902 and succeeded his grand-father, Thakur Takht Singh in 1906, his father Kunwar Parhat Singh having died during the late Thakur's life-time in 1903. The Thakur has a son born on 3rd October 1921.

(iii) Chief Officials

DEWAN OF THE STATE—temporarily vacant.

(Mr. MANAKLAL SHAH B.A. LL.B. is the offg. Dewan since 21st August 1937.) *Rao Sahab Channulal Rao Sahab Shrivastava B.A.*

(iv) Hereditary Officials.

The hereditary office bearers are mostly Bagria* Mahajans who hold Jagirs for services rendered by their ancestors and receive small salaries according to the actual appointment which they hold. A few Nagar Brahmans, Mahomedans and Kayasthas hold office as occasion requires, but are not hereditary Jagirdars. The family priests of the ruler (Prohita) are Amaitha Brahmans. These hold Jagirs, as do the Dasundis or family bards (Bhats), of whom the present representative is Dasundi Raghunath Das, and the Charans, of whom the Rao of Sanchai and the Baret of Velara are the heads.

*NOTE.—See Page 21. The tract comprised in the Danawara and Dunganer States is known as Nagar. The same name is applied to the local dialect.

SHAH PURA.

Historical Outline.

The founder of the Shahpura house was Suraj Singh, son of Suraj Mal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur who received from the Emperor of Delhi in A. D. 1629 a grant in Jagir of the Phulia Pargana and the title of "Commander of two thousand". Suraj Singh was succeeded in 1664 A. D. by his son Daulat Singh. In 1685, Daulat Singh was succeeded by his son Bharat Singh, who received from the Emperor the titles of "Raja" and "Commander of three thousand". He died in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Umaid Singh, who was killed at Ujjain when fighting for Maharana Arji of Udaipur against Madhava Rao Semdia. Umaid Singh's grandson, Ran Singh, succeeded to the gadi in 1764, and received from the Maharana of Udaipur the pargana of Kachola. His son, Bhim Singh, succeeded him in 1771 and was followed in 1796 by his son Amar Singh, who received from Udaipur the title of "Rajadhiraja". The pargana of Jehazpur and Guncha Kotri and other villages were resumed at the same time. In 1827 Amar Singh was succeeded by his son Madho Singh. The latter's son Jagat Singh, who had succeeded him in 1845, received from the British Government in 1848 a Sanad continuing to him the Phulia Pargana and a Khulat. Jagat Singh, who died in 1853, was succeeded by his adopted son, Lachman Singh who received in 1862, a Sanad granting him the right of adoption. On his death in 1870, the late Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K. C. I. E., succeeded to the Gadi. In July, 1921 Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji was granted a personal salute of 9 guns and in December, 1925, this salute was made permanent and the status of the Chiefship was raised to that of a State. The Ruler is now designated "Raja". On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the State placed its resources at the disposal of the Government of India. Besides the financial assistance rendered by the State during the Great War under the heads of contribution, subscription, and loan, Rs. 50,000 have been invested by the Darbar in the War Loan 1919-1947 and the interest accruing on this amount is being paid to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Fund and this will be done for the whole period of the loan, i. e., for a period extending over 30 years.

THE RULER

Rajadhiraja Umaid Singhji who is the eldest son of the late Raja, was born in 1876 and succeeded to the Gadi in 1932 on the death of his father. He married first a daughter of the Raja of Khetri and second a daughter of the Raja of Rajnagar. By the latter he has one son named Rajkumar Sudarshan Dev, born in 1915, and two daughters.

The Genealogical tree opposite shows the descent of the Rulers of the Shahpura State.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

(1) Maharaj Sardar Singh who was born in 1881 is the second son of the late Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., and the younger brother of the present Ruler. He has three sons named Shatrughna born in 1904 (who is a Taluqdar of Bijwar in the United Provinces) Prakram Dev born in 1914 and Jey Dev born in 1920, and two daughters who are married to Rulers of Bhadawar Rsj and Mayurbhanj State. Maharaj Sardar Singh saw active service in France during the Great War (1914-18).

(2) RAJKUMAR SUDARSHAN DEV, born in 1915, is the heir apparent. He passed the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College Ajmer, in April 1934 and married the second daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dharangadhra in Kathiawar on the 24th May 1934.

(ii) *Nobles Sardars, etc.*

INTRODUCTION.

Succession to all jagir estates is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for younger sons. In default of legitimate male issue, succession is by adoption, subject to the approval of the Ruler but the right to succeed by adoption is limited to consins distant by no more than four generations from the adopter. Persons, who are of unsound mind, or who have committed any act by which their claim is forfeited, are excluded from the succession. Cousins to the third generation are looked on as brothers of the Ruler. Subsequent generation take the rank of Jagirdars.

The service to be rendered by Jagirdars has after much dispute been settled by Sanads granted in 1889, according to which the Jagirdars are now required to furnish a certain number of horsemen for two months in each year in the Shahpura State and to do such service as can properly be demanded of them. They are bound also to attend on the Ruler with their followers at Dasheera, Holi and other festivals, and to accompany him and serve him as directed in accordance with ancient usage on all customary occasions both in and out of Shahpura. All period of occasional service beyond the limits of the State exceeding twenty days are reckoned as equivalent to the period of two months fixed annual service above mentioned, but if such period of service out of Shahpura unavoidably exceeds two months in any one year, no further deductions are to be made in subsequent years. The amount of tribute payable to the Ruler is fixed in the case of older jagirs by an assessment made in 1818 A. D. and in that of the newer ones by Sanads. They are also liable to Neota and Barar when necessary.

Only three nobles are recognised as leading men by the grant of the title of Umrao. One of them is the Thakur of Khamore in Shahpur and the other two are the Jagirdars of Birdaul and Tehnal situated respectively in Kachhola and Phula Parganas.

(1) *Khamore*.—Of the three Umraos THAKUR UDAI SINGH of KHAMORE, Chandawat Rajput related to the Jagirdar of Balunda in Mewar, ranks highest, his title having been conferred by Raja Bharat Singh. The Khamore estate consists of a village of which the annual income is about Rs. 12,000 out of which Rs. 1,101 are paid to the Ruler as tribute.

(2) *Birdaul*.—THAKUR BHOPAL SINGH OF BIRDAUL, the second of the Umraos, is a Rajawat Rajput related to the Rajputs of Panwara in Jaipur. He holds one village in the Mewar portion of the Kachhola Parganah which yields about Rs. 5,000 a year and pays to the Ruler a tribute of Rs. 500.

(3) *Tihnal*.—THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF TIHNAL, the third Umrao, is a Sisodia Ranawat Rajput descended from Jagmal, son of Rana Udaï Singh of Mewar. He holds a village, which yields about Rs. 8,000 a year and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 500. He renders certain fixed service.

There are also a number of smaller Jagirdars. (In consideration of the jagirs held by them all the jagirdars pay tribute to the State and perform prescribed services.)

~~Shahpur Jaghian Singh, B.A., M.A., M.C., is the Pradhan of the State.~~
(iii) *Chief Officials*

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

There are five hereditary office bearers of note, all of whom hold venue free villages for performing religious duties on the Ruler's accession and at marriages and funerals and for instructing the Ruler and his sons in subjects of a scientific nature. Their ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Rajas Bharat Singh (1685), Umaid Singh (1729) and him Singh (1774).

There are also four hereditary officials whose ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Rajas Sujan Singh and Bharat Singh and received land in jagir, on condition of continuing to perform service, failing which the grants are said to be liable to resumption. Of these all four receive monthly salaries, and two hold lands and receive in addition fixed dues for special occasions and duties. Their duties are to keep the accounts and records of the State, to prepare Kharitas and Sanads, and to act when required as Motmuds and Vakils.

There are some charans also who have been granted villages in Muafi. They are bound to be present at Shahpura at the Holi, Dasheru and other festivals when, as poets, they compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of the past Rulers.

The only other leading man is the Mahant of Ramdwara. His ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Raja Ram Singh. The Mahant resides at Shahpura and has followers in various Indian States, as well as in British India, one of whom with the approval of the Ruler and the disciples of this sect is selected to succeed on the occurrence of a

SIROHI.

Historical Outline.

1. In the time of Deo Raj's immediate successors, the Chauhan were engaged in constant struggles with the Pramaras, or Ponwars (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi), and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandravati, in or about 1303, and subsequently Ahu and Achalgarh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 by Rao Sains Mal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis from the tract known as Mal Magra in the north. Comparatively little is known of the history of the State till the latter half of the 18th century, when Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of the wild Mina tribes.

2. Rao Udai Bhan, the 22nd Ruler in descent from Rurmaj, was deposed in 1816 in favour of his younger brother, Rao Sheo Singh. The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1817 when Sheo Singh asked for protection in consequence of an invasion from Jodhpur, which had for its object the reinstatement of Rao Udai Bhan. In 1823, a treaty was concluded, whereby Rao Sheo Singh accepted the British Supremacy and bound himself to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent. He was to pay a tribute not exceeding three-eighths of his revenue receiving in return a guarantee of protection. In 1845, the Rao made over certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government for the establishment of a Sanitarium. Rao Sheo Singh did good service in the Mutiny of 1857 in consideration of which the tribute of Rs. 15,000 (local currency) payable by him was reduced by one half. He died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh. During his time, Sirohi was harassed by famine, by a struggle with the outlawed Thakur Nathu Singh of Bhatana and by frequent incursions of Bhils from Marwar. Rao Umed Singh died in September 1875 and was succeeded by his only son, Kesri Singh.

3. *HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.*, who was born on the 20th July 1857, died on the 16th January 1925. He granted a permanent lease of certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government in 1917. He received the hereditary titles of "Maharao" and "Maharajadhiraja" from the British Government and was made a K.C.S.I. and a G.C.I.E. The Maharao, on account of old age, abdicated the *gadi* on the 29th April 1920 in favour of his son (the present Maharao), retaining his titles and the salute of 17 guns as personal distinctions. He was married four times.

THE RULER.

1. *HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIE SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.*, is a Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sub-*clan*. He was born on the 27th September 1888. He

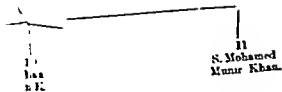
was married to His late Highness and one of his sisters was married to the nephew of the former, another sister to Suraiya Jah, a descendant of the Moghul family. One daughter of the late Nawab Wazirud-daula was married to the late Nawab Ghos Mohammad Khan of Jaora.

Succession in the Tonk family is by primogeniture modified by the rule of Mohammadan Law, which prefers a younger son to a grandson, and an elder son who has predeceased his father.

THE RULER.

HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULA WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, BAHADUR SAULAT-I-JANG, G. C. I. E., is the second son of Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, and was born on the 13th February 1879. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1920 on the death of his father, his elder brother Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, having died in March 1920. His Highness has six sons, named Sahibzada Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan born on the 18th September 1913, Sahibzada Mohammad Mazhar Ali Khan born on the 3rd August 1920, Sahibzada Mohammad Ali Khan born on the 1st August 1921, Sahibzada Mubarak Ali Khan born in the year 1933, Sahibzada Sabir Ali Khan born on 4th December 1934, and Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan born in September 1937, and seven daughters. His Highness has granted a cash allowance of Rs. 500/- per mensem to Sahibzada Mohammad Ali Khan. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1934.

The geneological tree opposite shows the Rulers of the Tonk State.



7
S. Mohamed
Abdul Wahman
Khan.

9
S. Mohamed
Rafiq Khan.

12
S. Mohamed
Khan.

1
S. Mohamed
Khan.
(deceased).

18
S. Mohamed
Ismaul Ali
Khan.

19
S. Mohamed
Masoom Ali
Khan.

20
S. Mehdul Ali
Khan
(deceased).

21
S. Yaqoob
Khan.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(1) Members of the Ruling Family.

(1) SADIQUL-UMARA SADIQUL MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD SADIQ ALI KHAN SAADAT JANG, a son of His Highness, holds a Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 8,100.

(2) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD MAZHAR ALI KHAN, son of His Highness, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

(3) RASUL-UMARA TAJ-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA HAJI MOHAMMAD MASOOD ALI KHAN, SHUJAAT-I-JANG, brother to His Highness, holds a Jagir of Rs. 8,100 per annum.

(4) AHTRAMUL UMARA MOHTARIMUL-MULK, SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL WAHID KHAN SARDAR JANG, brother to His Highness, gets an allowance of Rs. 8,100 per annum.

(5) SAHIBZADA SABIR ALI KHAN, son of His Highness.

(6) SHAMSUL-UMARA IZZATUL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL RASHID KHAN FATEH JANG, brother to His Highness, gets Rs. 12,000 per annum as allowance.

(7) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD FAROOQ ALI KHAN, brother to His Highness, receives Rs. 7,800 as annual allowance.

(8) NASIRUL-UMARA NASIRUL MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH KHAN AITMAD JANG, brother to His Highness, gets Rs. 700 as monthly allowance.

(9) MAFKHAR-UL-UMARA MUIN-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN SAMSAM-I-JANG, brother to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs. 8,100 per annum.

(10) ZAHIERUL-UMARA MUNTAKHIBUL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALI KHAN HIKMAT JANG, brother to His Highness, holds a Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 12,000.

(11) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD MASOOM ALI KHAN, brother to His Highness, gets an allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum.

(12) SAHIBZADA FAZL-UR-RAHMAN KHAN, son of Sahibzada Abdul Rahman Khan, GALIB JANG, receives an allowance of Rs. 2,400.

(13) SAHIBZADA SARDAR MOHAMMAD KHAN AND SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ILYAS KHAN, sons of Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Ishaq Khan and family are granted a Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 8,760.

(14) SAHIBZADA SULTAN MUHAMMAD KHAN, eldest son of Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan and three brothers (Sahibzadas Khalil-Ullah Khan, Abdul Quddus Khan, Wazir Ali Khan) and two sisters obtain an allowance of Rs. 616 per mensem.

(15) SAHIBZADA ABDUL BASIR KHAN AND SAHIBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN, sons of the late Sahibzada Abdus Sami Khan,

hold a Jagir of Rs. 6,600 per annum, their uncle Sahibzada Abdul Munim Khan holds a Jagir of Rs. 1,860.

— **SAHIBZADA AMAN-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ABDUL QAMR-UL-UMARA MUDAB-WAFADAR-I-RIYASAT KHAN IMAD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN,** Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahab per annum. The latter is Home

Member of the State Council.

(17) **WAJEEHUL-UMARA AHTRAM-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ABDUL SHAKOOR KHAN MANSOOR JANG**, brother-in-law to His Highness and his brothers, sons of the late Sahibzada Muhammad Siddiq Khan, hold a Jagir of Rs. 7,000 per annum.

(18) **SAHIBZADA SAMI-ULLAH KHAN**, son of the late Sahibzada Saffullah Khan, cousin to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

(19) **SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD RAFIQ KHAN**, uncle to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs. 7,200 per annum.

(20) **AHSAN-UL-UMARA, MUHSIN-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD HANIF KHAN, RAFAT-I-JANG**, receives an allowance of Rs. 2,400 a year.

— **SAHIBZADA AMAR-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA FIROZ JANG**, son of the late Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Rs. 13,675 per annum.

(22) **SAHIBZADA IKRAMUDDIN KHAN** and four brothers, sons of the late Sahibzada Nooruddin Khan, receive an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

(23) **SAHIBZADA USAMA KHAN**, son of Sahibzada Muhammad Khan, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 10,260.

(24) **SAHIBZADAS SAMI-ULLAH KHAN, AHMED KHAN, ASAD-ULLAH KHAN, AHSAN-ULLAH KHAN** and other descendants of the late Sahibzada Abid-ullah Khan, hold Jagirs and allowances aggregating Rs. 13,000 per annum.

(25) **SAHIBZADA HAYAT KHAN**, son of the late Sahibzada Hamid Khan, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum.

(26) **SAHIBZADA ABDUL MUSAWWIR KHAN**, grandson and a daughter of Sahibzada Abdul Rauf Khan (deceased) get an annual allowance of Rs. 4,200.

(27) **SAHIBZADA ABDUL SABOOR KHAN**, son of the late Sahibzada Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and other members of his family receive an annual cash allowance of Rs. 3,450.

(28) SAHIBZADA HISAN-ULLAH KHAN, son of late Sahibzada Inayat-ullah Khan brother-in-law to His Highness, holds a Jagir of Rs. 2,300, other collaterals of the Sahibzada get an annual cash allowance of Rs. 3,058

(29) NAZIM-UR-RIVASAT MUNTAZIM-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA HAMID ALI KHAN NAZIM JANG AND SAHIBZADAS ASAD ALI KHAN, AMIR AHMAD KHAN AND WALI AHMAD KHAN, sons of the late Sahibzada Ali Ahmad Khan, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs. 4,000.

(30) SAHIBZADA ABDUL SAMAD KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Ali Muhammad Khan, and family receive an annual cash allowance of Rs. 5,780.

(31) SAHIBZADA ZAHUR AHMAD KHAN and family, grandson of Sahibzada Jalal Khan, receive a cash allowance of Rs. 7,491 per annum.

(32) SAHIBZADAS HABIBUR RAHMAN KHAN AND AZIZUR RAHMAN KHAN, grandsons of Sahibzada Bakht Baland Khan, and SAHIBZADAS ABDUL MUJIB KHAN, ABDUL MAJID KHAN AND MUHAMMAD SHARIFF KHAN, great grandsons of Sahibzada Bakht Baland Khan, get an annual cash allowance of Rs. 7,419

(33) SAHIBZADA ABDUL MUJIB KHAN, son of late Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, holds a Jagir of Rs. 4,200 per annum.

(34) SAHIBZADA MUN-UD-DIN KHAN, SAHIBZADAS ABDUS SALAM KHAN AND ABDUL QAYYUM KHAN, sons of the late Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Haliz Khan, nephews of His Highness, hold a Jagir of Rs. 21,685.

(35) SAHIBZADA SIDDIQ ALI KHAN (son of the late Sahibzada Usman Ali Khan) nephew of His Highness, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem

(36) SAHIBZADA SHUJAAT ALI KHAN, nephew of His Highness, receives Rs. 500 a month

(37) BADR-UL-UMARA ITBAR-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA HIDAYAT-ULLAH KHAN, AFSAR-I-JANG and other members of the family of Sahibzada Aman Khan, Asfandiyar Khan, Shah Zaman Khan and Ahmad Yar Khan, hold an annual Jagir of Rs. 12,298

(38) SAHIBZADA HAMID KHAN and others, (descendants of Sahibzada Ahmad Khan, receive an annual allowance of Rs. 8,400.

(39) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD SAID KHAN, grandson of Sahibzada Mahmood Khan, holds an annual Jagir of Rs. 2,636.

(40) SAHIBZADA MAHMOOD ALI KHAN SAMBHALI, brother-in-law to His Highness, is Jagirdar of Rupa Kheri in Pirtawa Parganah; income Rs. 1,500, Nazrana Rs. 36

(41) SAHIBZADAS MUHAMMAD NASIRUDDIN KHAN AND KHAIRUDDIN KHAN, Jagirdars of village Marjui in Pargana Nimbahera; income Rs. 2,949, Nazrana nil.

(42) SAHIBZADA ABDUL WAHEED KHAN, son of late Sahibzada Abdul Wahab Khan, Safdar Jang, holds a Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,200.

As a rule no service is rendered by the Jagirdars though all are expected to assist the Ruler in case of emergency. The Jagirs and cash bar. Success that do not receive visit of condolence (Matampursi) from the Ruler.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

(1) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN, son of the late Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan, holds a Jagir of Rs. 2,287 per annum.

(2) ZULFIQARALI KILAN and BAHADUR ALI KILAN Sambhal and others hold an annual Jagir of Rs. 8,325 and pay Rs. 175 Nazrana.

(3) SYED MUILAMMAD YAQOOB and others, known as about Sadat Qafila, Jagirdars of village Matooka; income Rs. 2,500 per annum

(4) ILAIDAR ALI KILAN, son of Gausiur Ali Khan, Jagirdar of Himmatgarh, holds an annual Jagir of Rs. 6,000.

(5) AMIR MUHAMMAD KILAN and family, heirs to Bahadur Muhammad Khan, Jagirdars of Gangli; annual income Rs. 3,392

(6) ABDUL HAMID RAI, heir to Wilayat Rai, Muhammadan Bhat (Bard), and family receive a cash allowance of Rs 600 a year.

(7) DEWAN BAILADUR SETH KESARI SINGH, Proprietor of the Firm of Deepchand Punam Chand and Ratlam, Jagirdar of two villages; annual income Rs. 1,978, Nazrana paid Rs. 10 per annum.

(8) BADI-UZ-ZAMAN, heir to Yar Mohammad Khan, holds Bhulwara Uncha village in Jagir; annual income Rs. 1,341, Nazrana paid Rs. 593.

(9) YUSUF KHAN son of GHULAM RASOOL KHAN, ABDUL RAHIM KHAN, son of Muhammad Akbar Khan, and ABDUL WAHID KHAN, son of Muhammad Khan, Jagirdars of Pipda; income Rs. 1,703, Nazrana paid Rs. 440 annually.

(10) **MR INDRA SINGH**, son of Thakur Abhey Singh, Jagirdar Titarkheri; income Rs. 1,400, Nazrana payable Rs. 155 annually.

(11) ABDUL WAHIED KHAN and ABDUL HAFIZ KHAN, Jagirdars of Narkhera village; income Rs 1,611, Nazrana payable annually Rs. 204.

(12) GHULAM ILAMID KHAN, heir to Ghulam Akbar Khan Jagirdar of Kurwara, income Rs 997, Nazrana Rs. 276-8.

(13) MOHAMMAD SHER KHAN, Jagirdar of Jhukar Jogi, income Rs. 2,084, Nazrana Rs 695

(14) ABDUL RASHID KHAN and others, Jagirdars of Sanoti, income Rs. 1,707, Nazrana Rs 41

(15) RAJA LACHHMAN SINGH, son of Raja Kalyan Singh, Jagirdar of Dehri Madho and Bir Kheri, income Rs 3,518, Nazrana Rs. 328-8.

(16) QAZI UL ISLAM, son of Qazi Syed Abdul Ahm, Jagirdar of Deon in Paragana Tonk, income Rs 587, Nazrana Rs 10-8 The Qazi receives a *Khilafat* at the two *Id*s as a reward for conducting *Id* prayers and is authorised to collect *Chungi*

(17) HAMID KHAN, son of MOHAMMAD KHAN and brothers, heirs to Captain Akhtar Baland Khan, Jagirdars of Padli, income Rs 1,729, Nazrana Rs 12-6

(18) RAOJI OF BINOTA and THAKUR OF MEWASA, hold villages of Istunrar Tenure in Pargana Numbahera

(19) MAHARAJ SHEODAN SINGH OF SHEORATI IN MEWAR, hold Semalya-Toulakhara on Istunrar Tenure on payment of an annual sum of Rs 300 in Pargana Numbahera

(20) SOBILAG MALL ABHEY MALL, the Bankers of Ajmer, holds two villages, Pauri and Kalyanpura in Nimbahera Pargana in Jagir, income Rs 1,899, Nazrana free.

(21) ZAKAULLAH KHAN, ATA ULLAH KHAN AND AMANAT-ULLAH KHAN, heirs to Rahumullah Khan, hold in Jagir a village yielding Rs 1,191 annually and provide five sawars for service

(iii) *High Officials*

1. LT COLONEL G W ANDERSON, C I E, Vice-President and Finance Member, State Council

2. QAMR-UL-UMARA MUDABBIR-UL-MULIK MOIN-UL-MAHAM WAFADAR-I-RIYASAT KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN Salar-i-Jang, Home Member, State Council

3 KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BAKSH, O.B.E., Judicial Member, State Council.

4. SHEIKH GHULAM MOHAMMAD BAHAUDDIN, Revenue Member, State Council

5 MAULVIE MOHAMMAD MAULA BAKSH, M.A. (Oxon) F L S, Development Member, Tonk State.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

Historical Outline.

The Sisodia clan of Rajputs is descended from Kusha, son of Rama, the legendary king of Oudh, whose descendants emigrated in A.D. 145 from the Punjab to Gujarat, where they reigned till their capital, Balabhi, near the present city of Bhavnagar, was destroyed by an invasion of foreigners in A. D. 521. In the course of the flight of the family, a prince was born near Mount Abu, who afterwards reigned at Idar, which was held by his descendants till the Bhils rose and killed their ruler. His son, Bapa, was preserved and removed to Nagindra (now called Nagda) 13 miles to the north of the modern Udaipur. Eventually he took up his residence with the Mori Chief of Chitor, then the overlord of Malwa. Later on, he led the Chitor forces against the Muhammedans from Sind, defeated them, and ultimately made himself master of Chitor in A.D. 734 with the title of Rawal, and founded the Kingdom of Mewar.

Kurna or Karan Singh succeeded in 1193. His son, Mahap, proved unworthy and retired into the western hills where he became the founder of the Dungarpur and Banswara line. His cousin, Bharat, was driven from Chitor by the Sonigara chief of Jhalor, who had married Karan Singh's daughter, and retired to Smol. Chitor was, however, recovered by his son, Rahap, in 1201, and he changed the name of the dynasty to Sisodia and the title from Rawal to Rana. This latter change was in honour of having defeated Mokul, the Parihar Prince of Mandor, who bore the title of Rana and was compelled to renounce not only the title but the district of Godwar.

In the interval of half a century between Rana Rahap and Rana Lakshmi (Lakshman Singh) 9 princes were placed on the *gadi*, 6 of whom fell in battle, and Chitor was lost and recovered. Lakshman Singh succeeded in 1275 and it was during his reign, in 1303, that Chitor was taken and sacked by Alauddin. During this siege the Johar occurred and twelve princes of the house sacrificed their lives including the Rana himself, his eldest son (Ursi or Ari) and all his other sons, except the second, Ajai Singh, who escaped to Kelwara, from whence he ruled as Rana over the surrounding hilly country.

Ajai Singh's nephew Hamir Singh I (1331-1354), re-took Chitor which was held by his father-in-law, Maldeo, Chief of Jhalor, for the Muhammedans. Hamir Singh was regarded as the leading prince of the central portion of India until his death. In the reign of Rana Laksh Singh or Lakha (1382-1397), the Mewar *gadi* passed from the elder to the younger branch of the family, the Rana having taken to wife a princess of Marwar with the promise that any son born of the marriage should succeed to Mewar, to the exclusion of the elder son, Chonda. A child, Mokul, being born, Chonda resigned all his rights in Mokul's

on the dam of which fine marble palaces, exquisitely carved, ~~are~~ ^{are} built.

Rana Jai Singh, who succeeded Raj Singh in A.D. 1681, on a treaty with Aurangzeb. He constructed the famous dam of the Lake, called after him Jaisamand, one of the largest artificial the world. Rana Amar Singh II, who succeeded to the gadi, made a tripartite alliance for mutual defence with the rulers of Jodhpur and Jodhpur who stipulated that their houses should again be at to the honour of marriage with Mewar, a privilege which they h by giving their daughters in marriage to the Moghal Emperors, & dition that the sons of princesses of Udaipur house should in all succeed to the throne in preference to elder sons by other mothers, ^{show} that daughters, born to Udaipur princesses, should not be given in a age to Muhammedans. Sangram Singh II succeeded Amar Singh A.D. 1716, and was succeeded by Jagat Singh in A. D. 1734 stipulations, regarding the marriages above referred to, led to con- quarrels and eventually to the Marhattas being called in as arbiters the affairs of Rajputana. For nearly a century, during the rei- Jagat Singh II, Partap Singh II, Raj Singh II, Arsi (A. D. 1762), Ha Ratn and Bhim Singh, Mewar was harassed by Scindhia and Hol and afterwards by Amur Khan, the Pindari, till in 1818 Maharana El Singh made a treaty with the British Government, by which the lat- agreed to protect the territory of Udaipur and to use its best exertio for the restoration of the territories the State had lost, when this cou be done with propriety. Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and w- succeeded by his son, Jawan Singh, who reigned till 1838. In default male issue, the succession went by adoption to Sardar Singh, the Ch- of Bagor. Maharana Sardar Singh died in 1842 and was succeeded by his younger brother and adopted son, Maharana Sarup Singh wh distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny. He minted the new coinage known as the Sarupshahi. He died in 1861 and was succeeded by Maharana Shambhu Singh, who was, on his death in 1871, succeeded by Maharana Sajjan Singh, who was adopted from Bagor and succeeded to the gadi on the understanding that in the case of his natural father Sakti Singh, dying childless the main portion of the Bagor estate held by him would revert to Khalsa. On Sakti Singh's death in 1889 Bagor merged in the State, leaving Netawal and Piladhar Thikanas as the sole representatives of the Bagor line in Mewar. Sajjan Singh having died without issue in 1884, the unanimous choice of the family and nobles fell on Fateh Singh, the third son of Maharaj Dal Singh of Sheerati, and adopted son of his brother Maharaj Gaj Singh. Maharana Fateh Singh married twice and had three sons, only one of whom survived infancy. He had five daughters all of whom are now dead. Maharana Fateh Singh died on the 24th May 1900 and was succeeded by ^{his} surviving son Maharana Bhupal Singh.

[illegible]

1
-b
a+2.1.

Arjun Singh.
(received Secorati)

Descendants shown
in Table II.

P

Elber Fingb

Sarup Singh
(adopted by
Sardar Singh J).

Gakhti Singh

Sohan Singh.

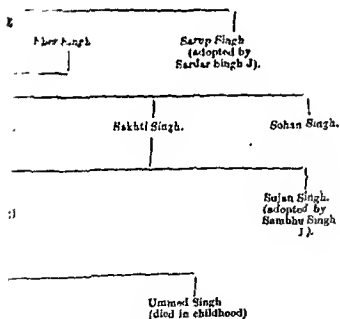
Sujan Singh.
(adopted by
Sambhu Singh
I).

Ummad Singh
(died in childhood)

on the dam of which fine marble palaces, exquisitely carved in Bagor branch.
built.

Rana Jai Singh, who succeeded Raj Singh in A.D. 1681, a treaty with Aurangzeb. He constructed the famous dam of t Lake, called after him Jaisamand, one of the largest artificia the world. Rana Amar Singh II, who succeeded to the gad made a tripartite alliance for mutual defence with the rulers ^{of} ^{or} ^{an} ^{arajah} and Jodhpur who stipulated that their houses should again be a to the honour of marriage with Mewar, a privilege which they by giving their daughters in marriage to the Moghal Emperors, dition that the sons of princesses of Udaipur house should in al succeed to the throne in preference to elder sons by other mother ^{shown} that daughters, born to Udaipur princesses, should not be given in n age to Muhammedans. Sangram Singh II succeeded Amar Singh A.D. 1716, and was succeeded by Jagat Singh in A. D. 1734. stipulations, regarding the marriages above referred to, led to cons quarrels and eventually to the Marhattas being called in as arbiters the affairs of Rajputana. For nearly a century, during the reigns Jagat Singh II, Partap Singh II, Raj Singh II, Arsi (A. D. 1762), Ha Ratna and Bhim Singh, Mewar was harassed by Scindhia and Holk ^{Shee} and afterwards by Amir Khan, the Pindari, till in 1818 Maharana B Singh made a treaty with the British Government, by which the latte agreed to protect the territory of Udaipur and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories the State had lost, when this could be done with propriety. Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son, Jawan Singh, who reigned till 1838. In default of male issue, the succession went by adoption to Sardar Singh, the Chief of Bagor. Maharana Sardar Singh died in 1842 and was succeeded by his younger brother and adopted son, Maharana Sarup Singh who distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny. He minted the new coinage known as the Sarupshahi. He died in 1851 and was succeeded by Maharana Shambhu Singh, who was, on his death in 1874, succeeded by Maharana Sajjan Singh, who was adopted from Bagor and succeeded to the *gadi* on the understanding that in the case of his natural father Sakti Singh, dying childless the main portion of the Bagor estate held by him would revert to Khalsa. On Sakti Singh's death in 1889 Bagor merged in the State, leaving Netawal and Piladhar Thukanas as the sole representatives of the Bagor line in Mewar. Sajjan Singh having died without issue in 1884, the unanimous choice of the family and nobles fell on Fateh Singh, the third son of Maharaj Dal Singh of Sheorati, and adopted son of his brother Maharaj Gaj Singh. Maharana Fateh Singh married twice and had three sons, only one of whom survived infancy. He had five dau all of whom ar now dead. Maharana Fateh Singh died on succeeded by his only survi

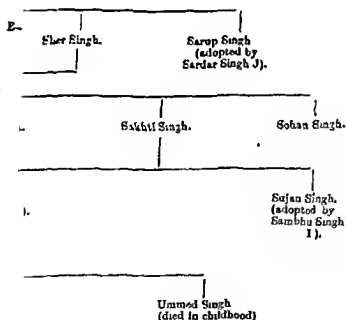
in Figure (a) and



on the dam of which fine marble palaces, exquisitely built.

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in Nagpur branch



THE RULER.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SIR BHUPAL SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on the 22nd February 1884. He was married on the 5th March 1910 to the sister of Thakur Partab Singh of Awa in the Jodhpur State, a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan. She died in the following June. He was again married on the 15th February 1911 to the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. He was created a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1919 and a G.C.S.I. on 1st January 1931. His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State. The ruling families closely connected with Mewar are Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh, which are offshoots of the Sisodia clan, and Jodhpur, Kishengarh, Kotah, Idar, Rewa, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jaipur with which marriages have taken place.

The genealogical trees opposite show the descent of the Ruling Family from Maharana Sangram Singh II.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(I) Members of the Ruling Family.

(1) *Karjali*.—MAHARAJ LACHHMAN SINGH, son of Maharaj Surat Singh, elder brother of His late Highness the Maharana, holds the estate of Karjali, situated 55 miles to the east of Udaipur consisting of 11 villages of the annual value of Rs. 22,000. The estate was exempted from the levy of cash tribute (Chatoond) by the present Maharana. The present Maharaj was born in 1872 and was married in 1896 to the daughter of Thakur Zorawar Singh of Khamore in the Shahpura State. She died in 1900. He was again married in 1900 to the daughter of the Jagirdar of Bari Rupaheli in Mewar. He has two sons, Jagat Singh born in 1902, and Ahhey Singh in 1903. Jagat Singh was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dewaha in Ajmer in 1920 but she died in 1921. In December 1922 he again married this time the daughter of the Kherwa Thakur in Jodhpur. He has four sons born on 19th January 1924, 17th July 1926, 28th October 1929, and 8th January 1932. Ahhey Singh was married on 18th November 1925 to the sister of Jaswant Singh—Dewan of Lalgah and has one son born on 11th April 1931.

(2) *Sheorati*.—MAHARAJ SHIVDAN SINGH holds the estate of Sheorati, 60 miles to the north-east of Udaipur, comprising 20 villages of an annual value of Rs. 45,000. The estate was exempted from paying Chatoond (cash tribute) by Maharana Sarup Singh, in appreciation of the fine marksmanship displayed by the then Maharaj of Sheorati in shooting a tiger when it made a furious charge on the hunting party. The Maharaj was born in 1900 and succeeded to the estate in 1930 on the death of his father, Maharaj Himmat Singh, who was a nephew of His Highness the late Maharana. Shividan Singh was married in 1920 to the daughter of Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras in Marwar. He then married the daughter of Ramavat Rathor Rao Ranjit Singh of Kushalgah in March 1926. He has 5 sons. He has three brothers, viz., Maharaj Partab Singh born in 1902, Maharaj Hamir Singh born in 1904 and Maharaj Udai Singh born in 1912. Maharaj Partab Singh has three sons. Maharaj Hamir Singh and Maharaj Udai Singh have no issue. The estates of Karjali and Sheorati were conferred upon the founders of present families by Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-1734). The Maharaj of Sheorati holds a Jagir of two villages in the Nimbahera Pargana of the Tonk State.

(II) Nobles and Sardars, etc.

INTRODUCTIONS.

The nobles of Mewar are a numerous and powerful body whose territories comprise more than half of the State. In the Gazetteer of Mewar, Colonel Walter writes regarding them: "The Chiefs of Mewar enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana. The court maintained at their own estates is almost

an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts, and only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the prince's cavalcade. In Durbars they take rank above the heir-apparent—a custom unprecedented in India and practised in consequence of the heir-apparent having attended the Emperor's court. When a Chief enters the presence, the entire court rises and the ceremonial is most intricate."

NOTE.—The old custom of the heir apparent sitting below the sixteen has been abolished during the reign of the late Maharana and His Nobles did not raise any objection to the change proposed.

In the reign of Maharana Amar Singh II (1690-1710), the nobles were arranged into the sixteen of the first rank, known as the Solah, besides the heir-apparent and the Maharana's nearest relatives, who sit below the sixteen. (2) thirty-two of the second rank known as the Batts and (3) the mass or Gol consisting of the rest, to whom no special precedence was assigned. The first class, though still termed the Solah, consists now of 19 nobles besides the near relatives of the prince. Of these ten are Sisodias and the rest belong to other clans. The families of the Sisodia clan are divided into five classes.—

- (1) Salumbar, Deogarh, Begun, Amer, Meja Bhamrorgarh and Korabar, descendants of Chonda, who about 1390 resigned his right to the *gaddi* in favour of his younger brother, Mokul;
- (2) Kanar descended from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja and grandson of Laka, the father of Chonda and Mokul;
- (3) Blundar and Banu descended from Salat Singh, a son of Maharana Uda Singh (1537-72);
- (4) The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura and the Raja of Banera, of whom the former is descended from Maharana Amar Singh I, and the latter from Maharana Raj Singh I, and
- (5) The descendants of Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-34) constituting the two houses of Karjali and Sheorati.

The pedigrees at page 166A show the descent of the Ruler and the principal Sisodia families of Mewar.

Of the nine nobles not belonging to the Sisodia clan three—Sadri, Delwara and Gopunda—are Jhales, and three—Bedla, Kotharia and Parsoli—are Chauhans. The remainder—Bijohan, Badnor and Sardargarh—are Punwar (Pramar), Rathor and Dodia, respectively. The first place is held by the Jhala Chief of Sadri; Chauhans, i.e., Bedla and Kotharia occupy the second and third places. The fourth place belongs to a Sisodia noble, the Rawat of Salumbar.

(1) *Banera*—**RAJADHIRAJ AMAR SINGH OF BANERA** is descended from Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. He holds an estate consisting of 76 villages, situated about 90 miles north-east of Udaipur. The estimated income of the estate is Rs. 1,10,000 and a tribute of

Rs. 6,224 is paid to the Darbar. Rajadhiraj Amar Singh, who was born in 1886, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his father, Akhey Singh, in December 1908. The Raja of Banera enjoys one privilege not possessed by other nobles of Mewar. This is the right on succession to the *gadi* to have a sword sent to him at Banera with all honour, instead of having to attend at Udaipur for investiture. On receipt of the sword, he proceeds to Udaipur for installation. Rajadhiraj Amar Singh is married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Birsampur in Sarguja State, and has three sons living, the eldest of whom, Partab Singh, was born in 1901 and was married in Lunawada in 1918 and had a son born in August 1922. The second son Man Singh was born in 1910, and the third, Guman Singh, in 1918.

(2) *Shahpura (Pargana Kachhola)*.—RAJADHIRAJA UMAID SINGHI, RAJA OF SHAHPURA, who is a descendant of Suraj Mal, I (1597-1620), holds the estate of an annual value of Rs. 75,000, rendering customary service to the Mewar Darbar. The Raja, who was born in 1877, succeeded his father in 1932. He married the daughter of the Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. He again married in Ralaota (Kishangarh), and has one son, Rajkumar Sudharshan Singh. The Ruler of Shahpura, besides his estate in Mewar, holds the Pargana of Phula from the British Government. This portion of the State, in which is situated the capital Shahpura, was granted in Jagir to Sujan Singh, the son of Suraj Mal, the founder of the house, by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The Raja administers Shahpura as an independent Ruler and has a dynastic salute of nine guns.

(3) *Bari Sadri*.—RAJ RUNNA KALYAN SINGH OF BARI SADRI, a Jhala Rajput, holds the first place among the Solah nobles. His estate which is valued at Rs. 60,000 a year, consists of 77½ villages and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,060 to the Darbar. The Raj Runna succeeded his father in January 1936. His nearest relatives belong to the family of Delwara. Marriages have taken place between the house of Sadri and Princesses of the Ruling family of Mewar. The Chiefs of Sadri hold their present rank in Durbar in recognition of the gallantry displayed by their ancestor Ajja, who at the battle of Khanna in 1527, when Rana Sangram Singh I was wounded and taken insensible to his camp, assumed the insignia of royalty at the request of all the Sirdars present, and died fighting gallantly. The fief of Sadri was conferred on his successor with the title of Raj. Raj Runna Kalyan Singh has three sons; the eldest one was born on the 5th September 1934.

(4) *Bedla*.—RAO BAHADUR RAO NAHAR SINGH OF BEDLA, a Chauhan Rajput, holds an estate of 62 villages with an annual income of Rs. 80,000, situated partly near the capital and partly in the neighbourhood of Chitor, and pays Rs. 5,222 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rao was born on the 27th August 1895, and was educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Karan Singh,

in August 1900. In 1914, he married the daughter of the Thakur of Chomu in Jaipur. Rao Karan Singh, who was a member of the Mshondraj Sabha, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1896. Rao Bakht Singh, C.I.E., the great-grandfather of Rao Nahar Singh, received a sword of honour after the Mutiny in recognition of the services rendered by him by the order of Maharana Sarup Singh in bringing from Dunga to Udaipur the European families from Neemuch. At the Imperial Assemblage of 1877, the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bakht Singh, and in the following year he was appointed a C.I.E. The Bedla family, like that of Kotharia, claims descent from Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu king of Delhi, their ancestors having taken refuge at Chitor after the conquest of Delhi by Shahab-uddin in 1193. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Nahar Singh by the British Government in June 1925.

(5) *Kotharia*.—**RAWAT MAN SINGH OF KOTHARIA**, a Chauhan descendant of Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, holds an estate of 61 villages of the estimated value of Rs. 40,000 on the banks of the Banas about 30 miles north-west of Udaipur. He pays a tribute of Rs. 1,502 to the Darbar. The present Rawat, who was born in 1916, married the daughter of Thakur Chain Singh of Pokran (Marwar) on 10th August 1936. The Rawat has a son born on 24th November 1937.

(6) *Salumbar*.—**RAWAT KHUMAN SINGH OF SALUMBAR**, who holds the fourth place in Darbar, is a Sisodia Rajput and is perhaps the most important of the Mewar nobles. His estate consists of 107 villages including Rakhwahi villages of the annual value of Rs. 80,000. He pays no tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat was born in 1912 and succeeded to the estate by adoption on the demise of the late Rawat Onar Singh in 1929. The Rawat has a son born on 14th August 1934. As noticed above (page 169), the family of Salumbar is descended from Rawat Chonda, who yielded his right to the Mewar *gaddi* in favour of his younger brother, Mokul, the offspring of a Marwar princess. Chonda retained for himself and his descendants the right to advise in all important matters of State, and to the first place in the State Councils. The Rawat claims the office of the chief hereditary councillor, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to have this claim recognised in the treaty of 1818.

The fifth place in the Darbar is kept vacant having formerly belonged to the Rathor Thakur of Gaaerau, who has been transferred to Marwar.

(7) *Bijolian*.—**RAO SAWAI KESRI SINGH OF BIJOLIAN**, a Punwar Rajput, holds an estate of 76 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 60,000, on the eastern frontier of Mewar about 110 miles from the capital. on the death Sitamau har. It came into Mewar in the time of Rana Sangram Singh I early in the 16th century. A tribute of Rs. 3,814 is paid to the Darbar.

MIAGGRajkot

(8) *Deogarh*.—**RAWAT BIJEY SINGH OF DEOGARH**, a Sisodia Rajput, descended from Chondaj, holds an estate of 80 villages near the borders of the Merwara district, with a revenue of Rs. 1,50,000. An annual tribute of Rs. 7,242 is paid to the Darbar. The Rawat, who was born in 1893, and was educated at the Mayo College, succeeded Rawat Kishen Singh in December 1900. The Rawat has a son Sangram Singh and two grandsons born on the 10th March 1934, and 11th May 1935. The family of Deogarh is descended from Sanga or Sangran Singh, a younger son of Singhi, the founder of the Amet family, who was the grandson of Chonda.

(9) *Begun*.—**RAWAT SAWAI ANUP SINGH OF BEGUN**, a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput, holds an estate of 163 villages, about 8½ miles east of Udaipur. The estate, which yields an income of Rs. 60,000 pays Rs. 6,732 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat, who was born in 1889, succeeded his father, Megh Singh, on the 16th July 1905. In 1824, Rawat Maha Singh gave up his estate to his son, Kishor Singh, and of Nathdwara and Kankroli. murdered in cold blood by a Brahmin and Maha Singh resumed the management of his estate. He nominated, as his successor, his younger brother, Madho Singh, who, however, predeceased him, and on his death Megh Singh, Madho Singh's brother, succeeded to the estate. The estate was first bestowed on Govind Das, the son of Rawat Khengarji of Salumbar.

(10) *Delwara*.—**RAJ RUNNA KHUMAN SINGH OF DELWARA** is a Jhala Rajput. The estate consists of 145 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 90,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 6,224 to the Darbar. After the death of Raj Prasad Singh (without an heir) in 1912 the Darbar selected Raj Rur married the sister of Maharaj died on 18th September 1937 and was succeeded by his son Khuman Singh. The family is descended from Sajja, who came from Halwad in Kathiawar at the beginning of the 16th century with his brother Ajja (see Bari Sadri). Sajja received the estate of Delwara and was killed in 1534 when Chitor was besieged by Bahadur Shah.

The estate is under management of the State.

(11) *Meja*.—**RAWAT JAI SINGH OF MEJA** is a Chondawat Sisodia. He holds an estate of 10 villages in the centre of Mewar. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 32,000 and the tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 3,163. He was married in Kama (Jaipur). He again married at Kachhi Baroda. His third marriage in Limbdi (Gujarat) took place in August 1926. The Rawat has a son born on the 23rd May 1936. The estate is of recent creation. On the death without issue of Rawn Prithwi Singh of Amet, Zalim Singh of Bemali, the father of Rawat Amar Singh, claimed Amet for his son. Maharana Sarup Singh nominated Chatar Singh who was the nearest of

kin, but he permitted Amar Singh to occupy the Rawat of Amet's seat in Darbar and conferred upon him the title of Rawat. In the next year he gave the Meja estate to Amar Singh. The Jilola and Bemali families are closely connected with Amet and Meja.

(12) *Amet*.—**RAWAT GOVIND SINGH OF AMET** is another descendant of the Chondawat family of the Sisodia clan. Amet, which lies about 54 miles to the north of Udaipur, consists of 49 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 35,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 3,471-8-0 to the Darbar. Rawat Govind Singh was born in 1917 and succeeded by adoption from Jilola to the estate by selection of the Darbar on the death on the 21st January 1929, without an heir of Rawat Sheonath Singh. He was married to the daughter of Rao Lal Singh of Parsoli in Mewar. The Rawat has a son born on the 26th October 1935. The Amet family is the elder branch of the descendants of Singhji, of which the younger branch is represented by the family of Deogarh. Singhji or Singha was the grandson of Chonda and great-grandson of Rana Lakha. One of his descendants was the gallant Fatta, who was slain at the Ram Pol Gate of the Chitor fort fighting against Akbar in 1567. Fatta's son, Karan Singh, received Amet from Rana Parah Singh I.

(13) *Gogunda*.—**RAJ BHERUN SINGH OF GOGUNDA**, a Jhala Rajput, holds an estate of 104 villages with an annual income of Rs. 30,000 situated at a distance of about 20 miles north-west of Udaipur. The Raj was born in 1929 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Manohar Singh on the 6th June 1930. This family is connected with those of Bari Sadri and Delwara, being descended from the 9th Raj of Bari Sadri, Chhatar Sal, who was killed near Gogunda while fighting against the Moghul forces about 1680, the estate being subsequently granted to his son, Kan Singh. A tribute of Rs. 2,592 is paid to the Darbar.

(14) *Kanore*.—**RAWAT KARAN SINGH OF KANORE**, a Sisodia Rajput of an annual Darbar. 1934, was from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja, who was the second son of Rana Lakha.

(15) *Bhindar*.—**MAHARAJ MAN SINGH OF BHINDAR** is a Sisodia Rajput of the Bhanawat division of the Saktawat clan and was born in 1907. The estate, which is situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur, has an annual income of Rs. 60,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 3,000 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Maharaj Man Singh, on the 1st January 1934. The estate was originally granted to his grandfather, Maharaj Man Singh, by the 12th Raj of Bari Sadri, Chhatar Sal, who was killed near Gogunda while fighting against the Moghul forces about 1680, the estate being subsequently granted to his son, Kan Singh. A tribute of Rs. 2,592 is paid to the Darbar.

(16) *Badnor*.—**THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF BADNOR**, a Rathor Rajput of the Mertia Branch, holds an estate of 60 villages of the annual value of Rs. 90,000 on the Merwara border. The tribute payable to the

Darhar is Rs 4,124. Thakur Gopal Singh was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his adoptive father, Govind Singh, in 1922. The Thakur married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Chomu in Jaipur in November 1922. A son was born to him on the 26th December 1933. Govind Singh's younger brother was adopted into the family of Rampura. The Thakurs of Badnor are descended from Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who was the founder of Merta and the Mertia family. Thakur Jaimai of this family emigrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Udai Singh and fought on the side of Mewar against the Delhi troops and was killed during Akbar's siege of Chitor in 1567.

(17) *Bhainsrorgarh*.—**RAWAT INDAR SINGH OF BHAINSRORGARH**, a Sisodia of the Kishnawat branch of the Chandawat clan, holds an estate of 120 villages of an annual value of Rs. 1,00,000. The estate, which pays a tribute of Rs. 7,502 to the Darbar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Banni and Chambal. The place is said by Colonel Tod to have taken its name from a merchant named Bhainsa and Rora, a Banjara or carrier, and to have been built to protect caravans. It commands the trade-route from Mewar into Harauti. The present Rawat, who was born on the 24th August 1875, succeeded his adoptive father, Partap Singh, in February 1897. He had two sons. The elder, Himmat Singh, was born in 1902 and the younger, Khuman Singh, in 1912. Khuman Singh has gone to Salumbar by adoption. The Bhainsrorgarh family is descended from Lal Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar, on whom the separate estate was conferred by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1741.

(18) *Bansi*.—**RAWAT HARI SINGH OF BANSI**, a Sisodia of the Saktawat sub-clan, holds an estate, 44 miles to the south of Udaipur, comprising 56 villages of the annual value of Rs. 30,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 216. The Rawat, who succeeded his father Takhat Singh in 1933, was born on the 20th February 1910. The Rawat has three brothers, Gohand Singh, Lal Singh and Sajjan Singh, born on 21st October 1912, 20th October 1919 and 16th November 1919, respectively. The Rawat married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Asop in Marwar in May 1927. The family is descended from Sakat Singh, the founder of the Bhindar estate who was himself the second son of Maharana Udai Singh (1557-72).

(19) *Korabar*.—**RAWAT NARDEO SINGH OF** Sisodia Rajput of the Chondawat sub-clan, holds an estate situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur. The estate, an annual income of Rs 50,000, pays no tribute to the Darbar. Nardeo Singh was born in 1921, and succeeded his father in March 1930. Korabar was bestowed as a separate estate by Jagat Singh II in 1747 on Arjun Singh, the younger son of Salumbar.

(20) *Parsoli* —**RAO LAL SINGH OF PARSOLI** is a Chauhan Rajput. His estate is situated 28 miles to the north-east of Chitor and comprises 41 villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 25,000 and paying Rs. 976 as tribute to the Darbar. The present Rao succeeded his grandfather, Rao Retan Singh, in December 1903. He was born in 1897 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has a son born in March 1925. The founder of the family of Parsoli, was Kern Singh, the younger son of Rao Ram Chandra of Bedla, on whom the estate was bestowed by Maharana Raj Singh.

(21) *Sardargarh*. —**THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF SARDARGARH** is a Rajput of the Indrabhanot division of the Dodia clan. His estate, which is situated 56 miles to the north-east of Udaipur on the right bank of the Chahabagh river, consists of 18 villages, which yield an annual income of Rs. 33,000. He pays a tribute of Rs. 1,740 to the Darbar. Thakur Amar Singh, who was born in 1914, succeeded his father Thakur Lachhman Singh, in 1930. The Sardargarh family is the oldest of the feudatories of Mewar, and received from Maharana Sajjan Singh a place among the nobles of the first class. The family is descended from one Dhawal who came to Mewar from Gujarat in 1387 in the time of Rawal Somar Singh. Dhawal and his son fell in battle fighting for the Rana.

Nathdwara —One of the most important personages in Mewar is the guardian of the Nathdwara temple, Shriman Tikait Goswami Maharaj Sri Govind Lalji who was born in 1927. Lalji is the head of the Vallabhacharya Sect of Brahmins. He succeeded his grandfather Maharaj Goverdhanlalji on his demise in 1933. His father Damodarlalji on account of his contumacious conduct was debarred from the Tikayatship of Nathdwara. The Maharaj, besides his estates in Mewar, holds Jagirs in Kotah, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Karauli, Gwalior, Indore, Partabgarh, Baroda and elsewhere, of the annual value of about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The offerings received by him yearly are estimated at between four and five lakhs. One village Bhawanikhera of the value of Rs. 1,500 is held by the temple in Ajmer District. The grant was originally made by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindhia. The origin of Nathdwara is thus described in a former Gazetteer of Mewar:—

“The shrine owes its celebrity to the image of Krishna, said to be the same that was worshipped at Mathura ever since his dedication before Christ, and it is consequently one . . . was proscribed by the . . . conducted by Rana

Raj Singh of Mewar, about 1671, from Mathura to Mewar. An omen decided the spot of his future residence: as he journeyed through the capital, the chariot wheel sank deep into the earth and defied extraction, upon which the augur interpreted it as the desire of the God to dwell there. This incidence occurred at an inconsiderable village called Sarh, in the fief of Delwara, one of the sixteen nobles of Mewar. The Chief

hastened to make a perpetual gift of the village and its lands, which was speedily confirmed by the patent of the Rana. Nathji was removed from his car, and in due time a temple was erected for his reception, when the hamlet of Siarh became the town of Nathdwara, which now contains many thousand inhabitants. The territory contains abundant space for the town, the temple, and the establishments of the priests, as well as for the numerous resident worshippers and the constant influx of votaries, from distant regions. Within the bounds is the sanctuary of Kanya, where the criminal is free from pursuit and where no blood can be spilt. The guardians of the shrine belong to the Vallabhacharya sect of Vaishnavas and the present image of Shri Nathji is that which was worshipped by the founder of the Vallabhacharya sect himself. In addition to this image there are seven other images in various parts of India established

Musahab Ala.

DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAIN, C.I.E.,
B.A. (CANTAB), BAR-AT-LAW, Thakur of Jasnagar (Marwar).

Chief Officials, Mehlma Khas.

(1) BABU PROHASH CHANDRA CHATTERJI.

(2) MR. TEJ SINHA MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

**BHUMLA AND GRASSIA CHIEFS OF THE HILLY TRACTS OF
MEWAR.**

JAWAS.

The Bhumla chiefs of Jawas and Pahara are Sambri Chohans. Amongst the Chohans, who came to Rajputana, two of the divisions are called "Sambris" and "Purbyas". Those who settled to the south of Sambhar are known by the former title, while those who first went eastwards from Sambhar and afterwards returned to Rajputana are described as "Purbyas" from the word "Purab" meaning east.

Rao Lakamsi, the progenitor of the family, is said to have originally left Sambhar for Marwar and eleven generations afterwards two of his descendants, brothers called Ganga and Mana, appear to have found their way in A.D. 1262 to Deo Somnath in Dungarpur and afterwards to have attacked and killed Grassia Bansia Jograj the chief, and to have taken possession of Jawas, then the capital of what was called Khara, a district of 700 villages. They divided the district between them, Ganga taking Pahara, and Manak, the younger of the two taking Jawas.

In A.D. 1746, the Rao of Salumbar attacked Jawas, killed the chief Rao Himmat Singh, and took possession of the estate; but it was recovered in 1756 by Hummat Singh's son, Rao Nathu.

The estate was ravaged again in 1759 by the Salumbar troops, and in 1824 it was confiscated by Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur, but was subsequently restored.

Daulat Singh Thakur of Babulwara, who was foremost in opposing the Government in A.D. 1826-27, was the most influential leader of the Bhils in these tracts. In course of time he was won over to our side, and on the Mewar Bhil Corps being raised, was appointed to it as paid Thakur. Daulat Singh died in 1811, and was succeeded in the Regiment by his son, Amar Singh, then a child of only three years of age. Amar Singh succeeded to the Jawas estate in December 1874 on the death of his nephew Bhairo Singh, retaining the Thakurati of Babulwara and the appointment of Regimental Thakur. In 1877, his name was removed from

the list of Thakurs, and the appointment of Regimental Thakur was abolished on the 1st April 1908. Rao Ratan Singh succeeded Amar Singh in 1894 and died on the 8th March 1919. Ratan Singh was succeeded by his son Nohat Singh, a child of 3 years of age, who died on 30th December 1919. Kunwar Takht Singh of Suveri, born on the 13th May 1911 was then selected to succeed to the estate on the 27th September 1922.

Jawas, the capital of the estate, is situated on the right bank of the river Som, six miles distant by road from the cantonment of Kherwara. The estate comprises 55 villages yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000. Udaipuri, the same as before the famine of 1899-1900, after which the revenue temporarily fell to some Rs. 12,000 only. A sum of rupees 2,500 is paid to the Mewar Darbar as "Chatund". There are two or three villages in Pahara, Chani and Thana, in which Jawas has certain rights.

List of the Chiefs of Jawas.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Manakji. | 17. Shatru Salji |
| 2. Gogaji | 18. Samrath Singh. |
| 3. Sabal Singh. | 19. Khusal Singh. |
| 4. Kaluji. | 20. Daulat Singh |
| 5. Bhujraj. | 21. Umed Singh. |
| 6. Sekhaji | 22. Bakhat Singh. |
| 7. Bhimaji. | 23. Himmat Singh. |
| 8. Shiv Singh. | 24. Nathuji. |
| 9. Bagaji. | 25. Raghunath Singh. |
| 10. Chandra Bhanji. | 26. Jaswant Singh. |
| 11. Jaswant Singh. | 27. Bhim Singh. |
| 12. Suraj Singh. | 28. Bhairon Singh. |
| 13. Jet Singh. | 29. Amar Singh II. |
| 14. Amar Singh I. | 30. Ratan Singh. |
| 15. Sirdar Singh. | 31. Nobat Singh. |
| 16. Surat Singh. | 32. Takht Singh. |

PAHARA.

For early history see Jawas. Balwant Singh, the present Rawat of Pahara, who was born on the 19th March 1918 succeeded his father Badan Singh on 21st July 1936. He has three younger brothers.

In the Bhil disturbances of 1881, Lakshman Singh gained the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, for the energy he displayed in arresting 13 out of the 14 of the perpetrators of certain mail robberies which took place at that time.

Pahara is twelve miles distant from the cantonment of Kherwara. The estate now comprises 27 villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 12,000 of which the sum of Udaipuri rupees 726 goes annually to the Mewar Darbar as "Chatund". The Rawat keeps 15 men as armed followers. Before the famine of 1899-1900 the estate consisted of 43 villages, the revenue of which was 14,000 Udaipuri rupees. Sixteen villages are now deserted.

List of the Chiefs of Pahara.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Gangaji. | 15. Gopinath. |
| 2. Hekaji. | 16. Sahib Singh. |
| 3. Banvirji. | 17. Biramdeo. |
| 4. Malji I. | 18. Nathuji. |
| 5. Karranji. | 19. Arjun Singh II. |
| 6. Lunji. | 20. Udai Singh. |
| 7. Arjun Singh I. | 21. Daulat Singh. |
| 8. Devi Singh. | 22. Chatar Singh. |
| 9. Miraji. | 23. Suraj Mal. |
| 10. Malji II. | 24. Nahar Singh. |
| 11. Akshai Raj. | 25. Khuman Singh. |
| 12. Pemjaji. | 26. Lakshman Singh. |
| 13. Bhim Singh. | 27. Badan Singh |
| 14. Keshavadas. | 28. Balwant Singh (present Rawat). |

MADRI.

The Rao of Madri claims descent from a younger son of Ajaji, Rawat of Kanor in Mewar, second son of Maharana Lakha. The head of the Madri family is said to have been Maldeo, who founded Madri in 1518. Rao Raghunath Singh succeeded his father in 1851. He was then 15 years of age. His eldest son Bakhtawar Singh, who succeeded him in 1900, married the daughter of Zorawar Singh, uncle to a former Rao of Pahara. Rao Bakhtawar Singh died on the 5th March 1911, and his younger brother Thakur Ranjit Singh, who was born in 1863, succeeded him. He married in May 1910 the daughter of Thakur Gulab

Singh of Dharot. He died on the 17th January 1922 and was succeeded on the 19th January 1923 by Daulat Singh (born in 1911), elder son of Partap Singh, brother of the late Rao.

Rao Daulat Singh married the sister of the Runna of Panarwa in February 1928.

Rao Raghunath Singh at one time rendered himself somewhat unpopular by resorting to distasteful measures for adding to his revenue. In April 1882, however, Colonel Conolly, with the assistance of the Rao's eldest son (Rao Bakhtawar Singh) put matters between the Rao and his *Chis* on a more satisfactory footing and affairs have since worked well.

The capital of the estate of Madri lies north-east of Kherwara at a distance of thirty miles.

The estate now consists of nine villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 6,000 of which a sum of Udaipuri Rs. 500 is paid as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

In common with other estates Madri suffered severely in the 1899-1900 famine, when the number of villages was reduced from 22 to 9, and the revenue from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 6,000.

List of the Chiefs of Madri.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Maldeo. | 9. Punjaji. |
| 2. Nathji. | 10. Samant Singh. |
| 3. Hari Singh. | 11. Lal Singh. |
| 4. Shamaldass. | 12. Chatter Singh. |
| 5. Bhim Singh. | 13. Prithvi Singh. |
| 6. Kesri Singh. | 14. Raghunath Singh. |
| 7. Daulat Singh. | 15. Bakhtawar Singh. |
| 8. Math Singh. | 16. Ranjit Singh. |
| | 17. Daulat Singh. |

JURA.

The Rawat of Jura, a Grassia Chief in the Kotra Bhumat, is a Pura-bia Chohan.

Captain Spiers, having settled affairs in the Kherwara District, proceeded to arrange the Grassia Estates of Panarwa, Jura and Oghna. Supremacy over these Estates had been claimed by the Maharana of Mewar, though it could not be shown that they had ever paid tribute to Mewar or performed any service that might be deemed one of vassalage. Sir Charles

Metcalfe had previously written in reply to this demand by the Rana—"Those Chiefs whom we found independent when our mediation was established in this part of India are still in equity independent; and we ought not to lend our aid to reduce them to subjection. All that we require from them is the security of our subjects and allies against the predatory irruptions of their people, and a safe passage through their territory for travellers and merchandise." In consequence of this decision Jura and Panarwa for a time retained their independence, but Oghna offered a voluntary fealty to Udaipur.

In A.D. 1828, an affray took place between the Grassias and some Kabul merchants at the village of Kiar in Jura territory, in which 21 of the merchants lost their lives and the whole of their property was plundered. A few years after this a party consisting of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 15 privates of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry were attacked in Girwar Pass near Mount Abu and eight of their number killed and five wounded. The then Rao of Sirohi sent in a list of 22 men as the murderers, most of whom were residents of Kherali-Karesai in the Jura territory. As no measures, in spite of frequent remonstrances of the Political Agent, were taken by the Rao of Jura to arrest the murderers, orders were issued for the seizure and sequestration of the territory of the Rao of Jura. A force was sent for this purpose, but the Rao of Jura met the force on the borders of his territory and no resistance was offered. Punishment was meted out to the offending village, but, as it was found that the revenues of Jura would not cover the expenses of its management, the Estate was made over to the Maharana of Udaipur. When the Mewar Bhil Corps was raised in 1841, seven Companies were enlisted for Kherwara. A detachment in the Jura territory, consisting of two Companies, was raised in 1844 and stationed at Kotra, which has ever since been the Head Quarters of the Second-in-Command of the Corps.

In 1921 there was some agitation among the Bhils, but was soon suppressed.

The Capital of the Estate is about 13 miles from Kotra. The Estate comprises about 198 villages, with an approximate revenue of Rs. 31,710 Udaipuri out of which a sum of Udaipuri Rs 600 is paid annually as 'Chatund' to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of the 109 villages belonging to Jagirdars is Imperial Rs. 12,100. The Samija, Madra and Paraoli Thakurs are the principal Jagirdars and pay tribute, the total amount of which comes to Udaipuri Rs. 600 per annum.

The present Rawat Sheo Singh, succeeded in A.D. 1900. He married the daughter of the Rao of Nainwara in Mewar and has no son, but there are three sons of his brother, Parbat Singh deceased, the eldest of whom is Takhat Singh.

Owing to Rawat Zorawar Singh's affairs having become deeply involved, the management of the Estate was for a time in the hands

of the Assistant to the Resident in Mewar from April 1876. Again owing to mismanagement by the present Rawat, the Estate was taken over by the Political Superintendent on the 6th May, 1901, and the Rawat was ordered to reside in Kherwara. The administration of the Jura Estate was given back by the Government to Rawat Sheo Singh, on the 5th July, 1909, the finances of the Estate having been restored and its affairs generally put in order. In 1922, in consequence of mal-administration, the Rawat was deprived of powers and ordered to reside in Kherwara, the management of the Estate being placed in the hands of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

In 1929 the Rawat was restored to powers under certain conditions.

The Rawat keeps about 50 armed followers

List of Chiefs of Jura

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Patta | 12. Akhai Raj died without issue—was succeeded by his younger brother |
| 2. Kumbha | |
| 3. Nath Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle. | 13. Jagat Singh |
| 4. Bir Singh. | 14. Nahar Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle |
| 5. Narayan Dass | 15. Ratan Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his brother. |
| 6. Narsingh Dass. | 16. Surat Singh |
| 7. Man Singh. | 17. Goman Singh. |
| 8. Bhagwan Dass | 18. Zorawar Singh |
| 9. Jet Singh. | 19. Sheo Singh (Present Rawat) |
| 10. Dalip Singh. | |
| 11. Sangram Singh. | |

PANARWA.

The original founder of the Grassia Estate of Panarwa was Akshairaj, who was the grandson of Bhojraj Solankhu. The second son of Bhojraj was Godaji, who had a son Sultan Singh. Sultan Singh had seven sons all of whom left their ancestral homes and came to the Hilly Tracts of Mewar, and took up positions in the neighbourhood of the village of Manpur. Akshairaj, the eldest of the 7 brothers, attacked and killed Jeoraj, a Jadu Rajput and took possession of Panarwa in A.D. 1478; Jeoraj, his son Udaibhany and several hundred Jadus and Solankhus were killed in this encounter. But the latter were victorious and became the masters of Panarwa. Akshairaj's six younger brothers and, it is said,

Akshairaj himself, intermarried with the Bhil women of the country and have ever since been considered as out-castes by their Rajput brethren. Akshairaj was succeeded by Raj Singh, who erected a *Dari Khana* or reception hall and a pavilion in the village of Jarol. Raj Singh was followed by Mahipal, who built a residence and a temple to Mahadeo in a

1546 Har Pal succeeded Jdai Singh, who took refuge return for these services he received from the Maharana the title of Ranna. Har Pal was followed by his eldest son Dida. In succession to Dida came Punja, who was present with several hundred men, probably Bhils, on the occasion of the battle of Haldighat, fought in A.D. 1576 between Maharana Partap Singh and Kanwar Man Singh of Amher aided by the troops of Akbar. Punja, however, fled with his men at the crisis of the fight.

It is recorded that Maharana Amar Singh I, the successor of Maharana Partap Singh, sent for Rup Singh, the younger son of Punja, to Udaipur. Punja with a party of his men was induced to ascend a stair case having in the "Kanwar-padaka-Mahal" (heir apparent's palace) and on their having complied the doors were closed behind them and blocked up with bricks and mortar and all the unfortunate victims died of suffocation. This atrocious deed is said to have been committed in A.D. 1619 in revenge for the flight of Punja from the battle-field of Haldighat; but as the flight took place 42 years prior to the wholesale murder, there was probably some other cause for the atrocity.

On the death, in November 1852, of Ranna Partap Singh there was no direct heir to the Chiefship as Partap Singh's only son Zorawar Singh had been murdered in 1847. Partap Singh's widow, however, declared that the deceased Ranna had intended to adopt Bhawani Singh who was descended from the branch of the Panarwa family about ten generations removed. Another claimant, however, appeared in Badaa Singh, son of Bijey Singh, Thakur of Adiwasi, a Jagirdar of Panarwa, being descended from a branch of the family only three or four generations removed. Bhawani Singh's party put the rival claimant to flight but in consequence of Bhawani Singh allowing a deputation from Idar to tie a turban on his head prior to obtaining the sanction of the Mewar Darbar to his succession, he was summarily deposed by the Maharana of Udaipur, who then installed Bijey Singh, as Ranna.

In a few months the excesses of Bijey Singh, caused the Udaipur Darbar to depose him, and to reinstate Bhawani Singh. Bhawani Singh died in November 1881, and left 2 sons Arjun Singh and Lal Singh.

The capital of the Panarwa Estate is Manpur, about 14 miles south-east of Kotra on the left bank of the river Wakal.

There are about 60 villages belonging to the Estate, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 13,000 Udaipuri of which a sum of Rs. 500 is paid annually as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of about 41 villages belonging to Jagirdars is Imperial Rs. 5,000. The Ora and Adiwasi Jagirdars pay tribute, the sum at which they are assessed being Udaipuri Rs. 120 and 115 respectively. Mohabbat Singh the present Ranna, who was born in 1905, succeeded his father Urjan Singh, in March 1923. He married the daughter of Thakur Partap Singh of Madri and has one son.

The Ranna keeps about 25 armed followers.

List of the Chiefs of Panarwa.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Akshauraj, Great-grand-son of Bhojraj Solankhi. | 11. Jodhji. |
| 2. Raj Singh | 12. Raghunath Singh |
| 3. Mahipal | 13. Nathuji |
| 4. Harpal received the title of Ranna from Maharana Udai Singh | 14. Guman Singh |
| 5. Dida | 15. Kirti Singh (brother of No. 14). |
| 6. Punja. | 16. Keshri Singh. |
| 7. Ramji | 17. Udai Singh. |
| 8. Chanderbhan. | 18. Partap Singh. |
| 9. Surajmal. | 19. Bhawani Singh. |
| 10. Bhagwanji | 20. Arjun Singh. |
| | 21. Mohabbat Singh (Present Ranna). |

OGHNA.

The family of the Rawat of Oghna have the same descent as that of Panarwa. Nahrui, the second son of Harpal No. 4 of the Panarwa list, received 12 villages in addition to Rajpur and Kumharbas. At that time one Uderaj Dudhna Brahmin ruled at Oghna, which then comprised 60 villages. The Bhils, however, would not obey their Brahmin ruler and were constantly committing robberies and other crimes. Upon this Uderaj gave two villages in Jagir to Nahrui on condition of his protection. In return for this Nahrui treacherously murdered his benefactor at the festival of Dasehra in A.D. 1585 and possessed himself of his lands.

In A.D. 1599 a fight took place between the Raja of Idar (probably Naram Dass) and the Rawat of Jura. The Rawat of Oghna who was fighting on Jura's side, was killed with his leader. The son of the then Rawat of Jura gave to the son of the Rawat of Oghna the village of Bura as 'Mundhati' (ransom for the head of the Rawat). Rawat Amar Singh succeeded in A.D. 1871. Amar Singh was an intelligent man whose thriving little Estate did credit to his management as a ruler. He died in 1905. Oghna is about 21 miles North-East of Kotra, on the left bank of the river Wakal. The Estate now consists of about 17 villages.

of the annual value of Udaipuri Rs. 11,000 of which Rs. 400 are paid as ' Chatund ' to the Mewar Darbar.

The present Rawat Karan Singh who succeeded his father Rawat Udai Singh on 17th November, 1936, is a minor.

List of Chiefs of Oghna.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Nahruji, second son of Harpalji, first Ranna of Panarwa. | 8. Deo Singh. |
| 2. Deviraj. | 9. Somani Singh. |
| 3. Dungar Singh. | 10. Lal Singh |
| 4. Keshri Singh. | 11. Hamir Singh. |
| 5. Ajmal. | 12. Kishen Singh. |
| 6. Jasraj. | 13. Amar Singh. |
| 7. Sujan Singh. | 14. Kishore Singh. |
| | 15. Udai Singh. |
| | 16. Karan Singh (Present Rawat). |

AJMER.

Historical Outline.

The first rulers of Ajmer of whom anything is known were the Chauhans, by one of whom, Raja Aja, the city, from which the district takes its name, is said to have been founded in the year 115 A.D. The Chauhans held Ajmer without interruption till the days of Prithwi Raj, King of Delhi, who was, by adoption, ruler also of Ajmer. After the defeat of this monarch, the conqueror Shahabuddin took Ajmer and made it over to a relative of Prithwi Raj but shortly afterwards appointed a Governor of the city to control the new Raja. After the invasion of Timurlang and the extinction of the house of Lughlak, Ajmer was occupied by the Rana of Mewar, on whose assassination it fell into the hands of the Mohammadan Kings of Malwa. These held it from 1469 to 1531, when the kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Gujarat. The Prince of Marwar, Maldeo, took advantage of this opportunity to seize Ajmer, which was held by the Rathors for 24 years. Akbar conquered it in 1566. For 194 years from that date Ajmer remained an integral portion of the Mughal Empire, and the centre of a Subah (Province) which comprised in it the whole of Rajputana. In 1720, Ajit Singh, the son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Marwar, seized Ajmer, and killed the Imperial Governor. He was expelled by Mohammad Shah and his son Abbey Singh was appointed Viceroy of Ajmer. In the struggles which took place between Ram Singh, the successor of Abbey Singh, and the latter's uncle Bakht Singh, the Mahrattas, under Jay Appa Scindia, were called in by Bakht Singh. After Bakht Singh's death his son Bhey Singh opposed the Mahrattas and Jay Appa was assassinated at his instigation. Eventually Ajmer was ceded to the Mahrattas as *Mundkati* or compensation for the blood of Jay Appa, and was held by them till 1787, when after the defeat of the Mahrattas at the battle of Tonga by the coalition of the Rathors and Kachawahas, under the Raja of Jaipur, the Rathors retook the city. Three years later the Mahrattas under De Boigne recovered Ajmer, which they held till 1818. At the close of the Pindari War in that year, Ajmer was ceded by Daulat Rao Scindia to the British by whom it has since been held.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of Ajmer fall into three classes — (1) *Istumrardars*, (2) *Jagirdars*, and (3) *Seths*. The *Seths* are bankers and live in the towns of Ajmer and Beawar. The *Istumrardars* and *Jagirdars* hold so much of the land of the district as is not *Khalsa*. As might be expected from the history of Ajmer the landholders are all Rajputs or Mohammadans, but it is remarkable that, though the Chauhans held the district for over a thousand years, no single representative of the clan is now to be found within its borders. Almost all the Rajput estate holders are Rathor descendants of the ruling house of Marwar. The only exceptions

are the Sisodia family of Sawar in the South, the petty Istimrardar of Manoharpur, the Jagirdar of Rajgarh and one or two other small Jagirdars. These last are all Rajputs of the Gaur Clan. The Gaur Rajputs for a time held a prominent position in Ajmer. In the days of Prithwi Raj, three brothers, being then on a pilgrimage from Gaur in Bengal to Dwarka, were engaged by that monarch in a successful expedition against

fell into the hands of the Gaur Rajputs and to the head of the clan Humayun gave a mansab of Rs 7,000. In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Das founded the town of Rajgarh and called it after the name of his grandson Raj Singh. The son of the latter took Srinagar from the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs, who have now disappeared from the district. This was the climax of the prosperity of the Gaurs, for soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajgarh and all their territory by Kishen Singh, a Rathor. After 25 years of dispossession Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh and the Gaurs were in possession when the country fell into the hands of the Maharattas. The Maharattas in 1817 resumed Rajgarh, and the twelve villages attached to it, as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rs. 1,000 as Fauj Kharach (war expenditure). On the establishment of British rule, these villages were restored on condition of payment of Nazarana (succession fee), but as the Nazarana was not or could not be paid, the whole estate, with the exception of one small village, was resumed and remained Khalsa till 1874, when it was presented in jagir to the representative of the ancient house.

The Istimrardars are so called from the fact that they hold their estates in perpetuity on condition of paying an annual revenue to Government, which is not liable to enhancement. They are divided into two classes—Tazimi and others. All are entitled to seats in Darbar. Of the nineteen principal Istimrari estates, the holders of sixteen—Bhinai,

dar of Kharwa are the heads of their respective houses from which the remainder are offshoots. The Rathors of Ajmer are descended from one or other of the chiefs of Marwar.

nection, the most important :—
Rao Maldeo, 1531 (Bhinai);

(Jagir), Pisangan, Mehrun, Ji

Deolia, Bandanwara, Deogaon-Baghera, Tantoti, Barh and Herot are offshoots of the house of Bhinai and the Istimrardar of Para is a descendant of the family of Pisangan.

In all the Istimrardar families, with the unimportant exception of Karel, where sub-division is still the rule, succession is by primogeniture, the provision for younger sons consisting generally of a grant of a well and a few bighas of land, which is heritable property until the

line of the original grantee is extinct. In early times, as in Karel at present, all sons shared alike except the eldest, whose portion was generally larger than that of the rest, but the disruption of estates which ensued was so inconvenient that it was known as *gras*, of single villages to in its turn, has given place to that *non* *proportion*.

The following account is given by Mr La Tonche of the origin of the Istimrari tenures — "The tenure of the feudal chief was originally identical with that of the chiefs in the Native States of Rajputana. The estates were jagirs held on condition of military service, and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel Todd in his "Rajasthan", Vol I, page 167, thus sums up the result of his inquiries into these tenures. — "A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder, with inheritance for his offspring in lineal descent or adoption with the sanction of the Prince and resumable for crime or incapacity, this reversion and power of resumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee of sequestration (*zahti*) of relief (*Nazarana*), of homage and investiture of the heir." From all that can be discovered the original tenure of the mass of the Istimrari estates in Ajmer is exactly described by the above quotation. The estates were life grants, but, like all similar tenures they tended to become hereditary."

The Istimrardars are by law incompetent to make alienations lasting beyond their own lives. Like the other estates in Rajputana, those of Ajmer were originally held on service tenures, and were subject to certain feudal liabilities. In lieu of these burdens, the Maharattas substituted fixed cash payments and exacted certain cesses. The latter were abolished by the British, and in 1873 it was finally decided that the assessments then levied should be fixed in perpetuity.

Of the Jagirdars, two, those of Rajgarh and Arjanpura, are Gaur Rajputs and one, Gangwana, is a Rathor. The remainder are chiefly Mohammadans, the principal being Diwan Sayed Ali Rasul, a descendant of Khwaja Moin-uddin Chisti and Mir Yusuf Ali Shah, the descendant of a saint who lived in Herat.

In Ajmer and Beawar towns reside the heads of several important firms of Seths, who have branches throughout Rajputana and in other parts of India.

(1) *Tazimi Istimrardars.*

(1) *Bhinai*.—**RAJA KALYAN SINGH OF BHINAI**, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city of Jodhpur, is the premier Thakur of the district. Karan Sen, the grandson of Chandra Sen of Marwar (1563), came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madlia, the chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this service Bhinai and seven other parganas were bestowed on him in jagir by the Emperor
MIAGGRajlot

Akbar. The Jagir consisted of eighty-four villages which were subsequently divided in the proportion of 46 to 38, between Udai Bhan and Akhay

Bhinaï.

time ch

subsequent birth of a son, Kesri Singh, three villages were assigned to Narsingh Das from whom is descended the present Thakur of Tantoti. Kesri Singh obtained Bhinaï and twenty-four villages and a younger brother, Suraj Mal, who became the ancestor of the house of Bandanwara, received ten villages. The twenty-five villages of Bhinaï yield a revenue of over Rs 1,00,000 a year. Three of them have been assigned to the subordinate Thakurs of Sholian, Sarana and Santola as maintenance, and one, Kotri, to a Charan. Santola is held in mortgage by the Maharaja of Kishengarh. The Bhinaï estate pays a revenue of Rs. 7,717 to Government. The title of Raja was bestowed on the head of the Bhinaï house in 1783 by the then Ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service.

Raja Mangal Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate and Subordinate Judge, received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1877, and was admitted two years later to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. On the death of Raja Mangal Singh, which took place on the 29th June 1892, Raja Udai Singh, his eldest son, aged six years, succeeded him. Udai Singh died on the 29th June 1897, and was succeeded by Jagmal Singh on the 2nd August 1913 and was s

October 1913. Jagmal Singh was for sanadi Istimrari estate under Bhinaï. Jagmal Singh died on the 6th October 1917 and was succeeded by his son Kalyan Singh who was born on the 20th October 1913. He was married to the sister of Rao Raja of Kalyan Singh Bahadur of Sikar on the 20th April 1932. He was educated at the Mayo College and is an Honorary Magistrate, III class and Munsiff within the limits of his estate. A son has been born to the Raja in the month of April 1937.

The pedigree opposite shows the various branches of the Bhinaï family.

Akbar. The Jagir consisted of eighty-four villages which were subsequently divided in the proportion of 46 to 38, between Udai Bhan and Akhay

Bhina:

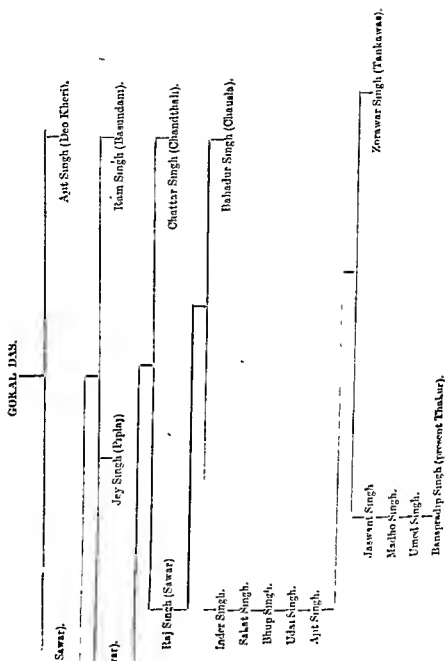
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The pedigree opposite shows the various branches of the Bhina family.

(2) *Sawar*.—THAKUR BANSPRADIP SINGH OF SAWAR, is a Sisodia Rajput of the Saktawat family, who holds an estate of thirty-three villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 60,000, and paying Rs. 7,215 as revenue to Government. The estate forms a portion of a jagir granted by the Emperor Jehangir to Gokal Das, grandson of Sakat Singh, and great grandson of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar. Thakur Banspradip Singh, who succeeded his father Thakur Umed Singh, was born in January 1891. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate. His nearest family is that of Tankawas. The title of Raja was conferred on Thakur Madho Singh, the grandfather of the present Thakur, as a personal distinction in 1877. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family from Gokal Das and the connected branches.



Hanwant Singh
(Maruda).

Mohan Singh
(Maruda).

Samarth Singh
(present Thakur
of Sethana)

Jahar Singh
(present Thakur
of Lamba)

Rup Singh

Jahar Singh
(present Thakur
of Nagar)

Bakht

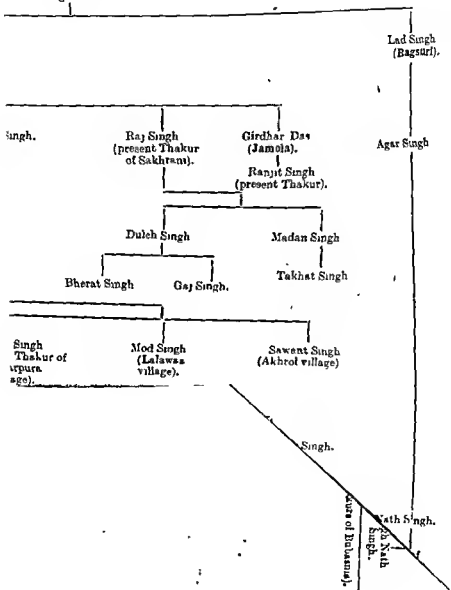
Amar
(present
Kese
vill)

191A

DADAJI.

Birmma.

Jagmal.



(3) *Masuda*.—**RAO** BAHADUR THAKUR BIJAI SINGH OF MASUDA, a Rathor Rajput of the Merwa family, holds the largest and richest estate in the district consisting of 26 villages, yielding a revenue of about a lakh of rupees and paying Rs. 8,555 as revenue to Government. Several Mer villages in Merwara, which were formerly held by the Thakur of Masuda, have been declared *Khalasa*, the Masuda Thakur receiving Rs. 4,000 a year as compensation. According to a badly authenticated tradition, the town of Masuda received its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salar Sahu, who founded it in the time of Sultan Mohammad. The pargana of Masuda was given as a jagir by the Emperor Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brothers as a reward for the exclusion by them of the Puar (Pamar) Rajputs, who had attacked the Imperial Thana. Hanwant Singh was the son of Jagmal and the great great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar, through the latter's son Dida. For four generations the estate was not divided, but since that time divisions have been frequent.

Rao Bahadur Singh died on the 10th July 1903. His grandfather, Devi Singh, rendered assistance to the British in their conquest of Merwara in 1817-18.

The present Thakur Rao Bahadur Bijai Singh is from the Nandwara family of which the founder was Samrat Singh. Rao Bahadur Singh, at the time of his death, left no male issue nor did he adopt any son during his lifetime. The title of succession to the Masuda estate was, therefore, disputed by the two claimants, viz., the family of Shergarh and the family of Nandwara. In March 1905, the Government of India decided the succession in favour of the Nandwara family. Thakur Bijai Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The title of Rao was personal to Bahadur Singh. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on the present Thakur by the Government of India on the 31st June 1931. Rao Bahadur Bijai Singh has 7 sons. The eldest son Narayan Singh is receiving education at the Government College while the two younger sons Shambhu Singh and Jiteondra Singh are studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Rao Bahadur has been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. The following is the genealogical table of the Masuda family.

Jagmal.

Agar Singh.

ingh,

Raj Singh
(present Thakur
of Sakhrani)

Girdhar Das
(Jamola).

Ranjit Singh
(present Thakur).

Duleh Singh

Madan Singh

Bherat Singh

Gaj Singh

Takhat Singh

Singh
Thakur of
urpura
age)

Mod Singh
(Lalawa
village).

Sawant Singh
(Akhrol village)

Singh.

(Jury of Bluebirds)

~~Nath Singh.~~

• पृथिव्यात्

(3) *Masuda*—**RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BIJAI SINGH OF MASUDA**, a Rathor Rajput of the Merwa family, holds the largest and richest estate in the district consisting of 26 villages, yielding a revenue of about a lakh of rupees and paying Rs. 8,535 as revenue to Government. Several Mer villages in Merwara, which were formerly held by the Thakur of Masuda, have been deeded Khalsa, the Masuda Thakur receiving Rs. 4,000 a year as compensation. According to a badly authenticated tradition, the town of Masuda received its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salar Salim, who founded it in the time of Sultan Mohammad. The pargana of Masuda was given as a jagir by the Emperor Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brothers as a reward for the exclusion by them of the Puar (P'tamar) Rajputs, who had attacked the Imperial Thana. Hanwant Singh was the son of Jugmal and the great-great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar, through the latter's son Dula. For four generations the estate was not divided, but since that time divisions have been frequent.

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(4) *Pisangan*.—**RAJA RANCHOR SEN OF PISANGAN**, a Rathor Rajput of the Jodhawat family, holds an estate consisting of eleven villages to the west of Ajmer, of which the annual income is about Rs. 23,000 and the revenue payable to Government, Rs. 4,563. The founder of the estate was Kesri Singh, a grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Marwar, who having come to Ajmer to seek his fortune, ejected the Puar (Pamar) Rajputs from Pisangan. His son, Sujan Singh, conquered Junian from the Gaur Rajputs and Mehrun from the Sisodias. In the division of property, to the you of an uncl

dar of Pisangan, was granted by a Sanad of Maharaja Man Singh of Marwar in 1806 to Nathu Singh in recognition of the services rendered by the latter in the famous marriage dispute between Jodhpur and Udaipur. The title was also conferred as a personal distinction by the British Government on the late Thakur Partah Singh in 1877. Raja Partah Singh was succeeded by Raja Kandrap Sen adopted from the Khawas family. The latter died on the 21st April 1916 and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja Ranchor Sen, who was born on the 18th May 1891 and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has a son named Hari Singh. The Raja has been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Pisangan, Junian and Mehrun families.

(5) *Juni a.*—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF JUNIA is a Rathor Rajput belonging to the same family as the Raja of Pirangan (q.v.). The Junia Estate consists of sixteen villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 50,000 and paying Rs. 5,724 as revenue to Government. The Istim-rardar of Junia is a hereditary Bhamta of Kekri and as such is bound to supply sawars whenever required. He also holds one village in Jaipur and one in Kotah in Jagir.

Amar Singh is the second son of the late Thakur Kesri Singh, who died in 1953, and succeeded his elder brother Thakur Rajan Singh who died on the 27th December 1936. He was born in 1910 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

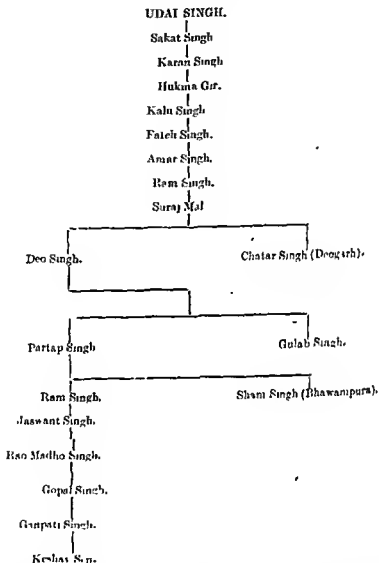
(6) *Deolia.*—THAKUR BIJEY SINGH OF DEOLIA, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Alley Raj, the son of the founder of the Bhinaï family, holds an estate of seven villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 38,000 and paying Rs. 5,398-2-4 as revenue to Government. During the Marwar ascendancy, Deolia supplied 36 horsemen to the service of the State and the holder enjoyed, besides the Ajmer jagir, an estate of the value of Rs. 36,000 in Marwar and received Rs. 35 a day from that State. The Marwar Jagir and the daily allowance were continued till 1866. The descent of the Thakur and of the minor connected families, is shown in the pedigree of the Bhinaï family at page 188A.

Thakur Bijey Singh (born 30th January 1901) succeeded his brother Thakur Suraj Bhan Singh on the latter's death on the 1st May 1922. He has a son named Debi Singh born on the 19th September 1929.

The estates of Shokla and Raghunathpura have been included in Deolia, Thakurs Bhur Singh and Raghunath Singh having died heirless.

(7) *Kharwa*—KANWAR GANPATI SINGH OF KHARWA, is a Singhot Rathor Rajput of the Sakat family descended from Rao Jodha. He holds an estate consisting of fifteen villages, and yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rs. 72,000 and pays Rs. 2,318 to Government. The estate is said to have been conferred by the Emperor Akbar on Sakat Singh, a son of Raja Uday Singh of Marwar, as a reward for saving the Emperor from drowning. For seven generations no division took place, but at the present time three villages belonging to Kharwa are held by three subordinate Istim-rardars, and one by Charans. Seventeen villages, which formerly belonged to Kharwa, were incorporated in Merwara on the constitution of that district, and the Istim-rardar receives Rs. 1,000 a year from the British Government in full satisfaction of his claims to these villages. Kanwar Ganapati Singh was born on the 17th August 1895 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate was attached by Government on the 27th June 1915 but the attachment was afterwards withdrawn and the estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards. Subsequently, Thakur Gopal Singh having relinquished his proprietary rights in the estate in favour of his son, Kanwar Ganapati Singh succeeded him as Istim-rardar and the estate was handed over to him on the 29th May 1931. The following pedigree shows the descent.

of the Thakur of Kharwa and the connected minor Instimrardars from Raja Uday Singh :—



(8) *Bandanwara*.—THAKUR CHANDER SINGH OF BANDAN-
 wara, the second son of Uday Bhan of Bhinai, was the founder of the Bandanwara family and at one time held, in addition to the Bandanwara jagir, the villages of Ramsar and Srinagar. These were subsequently resumed by Maharaja Ajit Singh of Marwar and are now Khalsa. The estate of

Jaola has also been included in Bandanwara. Thakur Lachman Singh of Jaola having died heirless

The present Thakur Chander Singh is from the Amargarh family, an off-shoot of Bandanwara. He succeeded Thakur Pameshwar Singh, who died on the 1st November 1933, leaving no male issue. The succession was disputed and Thakur Chander Singh was placed in possession of the estate, after the orders of Government had been passed on the dispute in May, 1936.

(9) *Mehrun*.—**THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF MEHRUN**, is a Rathor Rajput of the Pisangan and Junia family, who holds an estate of thirteen villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 38,000 and paying a fixed revenue to Government of Rs. 5,360. The origin of the estate has been described in the account of Raja Ranchor Sen of Pisangan. In 1811, the Thakur of Kadera, Lal Singh, made an attack on his cousin, Jagat Singh, Thakur of Mehrun, on the ground that insufficient land had been assigned to him for maintenance. The attack was successful and Jagat Singh and his son, Bharat Singh, after a promise of safety, were treacherously murdered. Lal Singh made himself master of Mehrun but was forced to give up his conquest by the Raja of Shahpura, and Bharat Singh's widow was placed in possession of the estate. She, in 1812, adopted her cousin, Jawalur Singh, who was subsequently succeeded by his brother Kalu Singh. Thakur Gajadhar Singh, who succeeded his father, Devi Singh, died heirless on the 20th April 1921, and was succeeded by Thakur Nand Singh, who died in August 1929 leaving four minor sons. The eldest of these, Thakur Raghubir Singh was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1936 on attaining majority, and exercises the powers of a 3rd Class Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate.

(10) *Para*.—**THAKUR RANBIR SINGH OF PARA**, is a Rathor Rajput, and is the head of a junior branch of the Pisangan family (q. v.). The estate, which consists of six villages, pays Rs. 2,492 as revenue to Government. To the villages originally separated from Pisangan and assigned to the first Thakur Jhujhai Singh, two were subsequently added by himself and one by his son. Thakur Sangram Singh died on 30th November 1918, leaving no issue and was succeeded by Thakur Ranbir Singh, who has a minor son named Bijai Bahadur, born on the 1th November 1919.

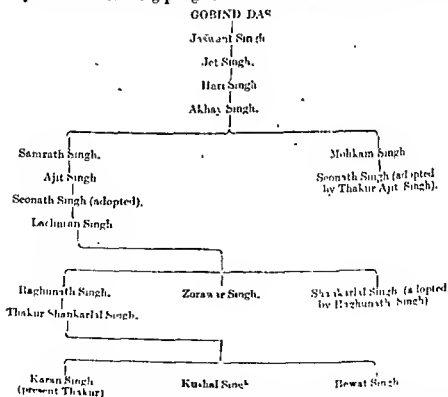
(11) *Deogaon-Baghera*.—**RAO SAHIB THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF DEOGAON-BAGHERA**, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Blunai family (q. v.) holds an estate consisting of three villages, which yields an annual income of Rs. 28,000 and pays Rs. 5,925 to Government. The founder of the estate was Nabor Singh, the third son of Akhay Raj, who having obtained Nandsi as maintenance from Deolia expelled the Gaur Rajputs from Deogaon and the Sisodias from Baghera. Of the villages which he thus obtained, he bestowed three on the Thakur of Junia, who had assisted him in his enterprise, and

whose son had been slain in battle. Thakur Partab Singh, who was born on the 20th September 1875, succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh to whom he was collaterally related, and who died on the 30th May 1900. The Thakur is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within his estate. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918. The Thakur has been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He is the son of Thakur Partab Singh (2) Thakur Prithvi Singh, (3)

(12) *Govindga.*

a Rathor Rajput

a small estate of two villages and three hamlets to the West of Ajmer. The annual income is about Rs. 10,000 and the revenue paid to Government is Rs. 2,418. The founder of the family was Govind Das, a grandson of the Mota Raja (Udai Singh) of Marwar. The present Thakur who was born on the 11th August 1920 succeeded his father Thakur Shankar Lal Singh on his death in July 1926. The Thakur being a minor the estate is managed by the Court of Wards and he and his younger brothers are receiving education at the Government High School in Ajmer. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family:—



(13) *Tantoti* —THAKUR JIWAN SINGH OF TANTOTI, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (q. v.) holds an estate of three villages of a total income of Rs. 25,000 and pays Rs. 2,898 annually to Government.

The Thakur holds Blum lands in three jagir villages named Keria Kalan, Keria Khurd and Mora Jhari. The jagir village in Marwar has since been resumed. Thakur Jawant Singh father of the present Thakur was granted the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction in 1910 and of Rao Bahadur in 1921. The present Thakur, who was educated at the Mayo College, attained his majority in September 1924 and was entrusted with the management of the estate. He is a 3rd class Honorary Magistrate and Munsif within the limits of the Estate.

(14) *Barli*—THAKUR SHAMBHU SINGH OF BARLI, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Bhumi family (q v) holds an estate consisting of twelve villages, of which the revenue is estimated at Rs. 27,700, and pays i.e. 3.39% annually to Government. The village of Pipha, which formerly belonged to Barli now forms a part of the Bhumi estate having after much litigation been made over to Zorawar Singh, the great-great-grandfather of the present Raja of Bhumi, who had been adopted by Bishan Singh, the then Thakur of Barli, early in the last century. The condition of the adoption was that, in the event of Bishan Singh having no son, Zorawar Singh, should be heir to Barli, or, should a son be born, should obtain Pipha. A son was born, but, until compelled, the Barli Thakur refused to make over Pipha. The present Thakur, Shambhu Singh, who was born on the 25th November 1888 succeeded his father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923 on his death which took place on the 22nd August 1923. He has a son named Narendra Singh born on Mangsar Bud 14th Samvat 1986.

(15) *Bagsuri*.—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR ONKAR SINGH OF BAGSURI, is a Rathor Rajput of the Masuda family (q v). The Bagsuri estate consists of two villages and a hamlet, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 17,000 and pays Rs. 1,410 to Government. The founder of the estate was Lal Singh, the brother of Hunwant Singh, who obtained Masuda by grant from the Emperor Akbar. Thakur Lachman Singh father of the present Thakur, who succeeded his father, Thakur Nihar Singh, was born on the 6th September 1869. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him in 1916, as a personal distinction. Thakur Onkar Singh received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He subsequently worked as a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces and is now Extra Assistant Commissioner and General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred in 1930 and that of Rao Bahadur in 1933. Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh officiated as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, twice in the years 1931, once in 1936 and in 1937. He has 3 brothers named Naram Singh, Gopal Singh and Bhogwan Singh. The name of the estate is said to be derived from 'bagh' and 'sar'. Lal Singh having seen a pig and a tiger fighting on the spot where the fort was built by him on the assurance of the augurs that it would be impregnable.

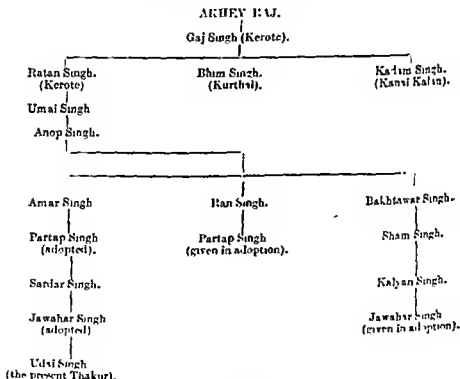
(16) *Kerote*—THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KEROTE, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia Branch of the Bhinai family, is descended from Thakur Gaj Singh, whose father, Thakur Akhey Raj

was the founder of the Kerote estate. The estate consists of three villages yielding an annual income of approximately Rs 16,000 and paying Rs. 1,964 (including cess) as revenue to Government.

Thakur Udai Singh was born on the 4th-October 1893 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Thakur Jawahar Singh, which occurred on the 30th October 1900. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards during the minority of the present Thakur. He was entrusted with its management in the year 1914.

The Thakur was granted the dignity of Tazim by the British Government in June 1923. He exercises the powers of a third class Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate.

The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the family:—



(ii) Jagirdars.

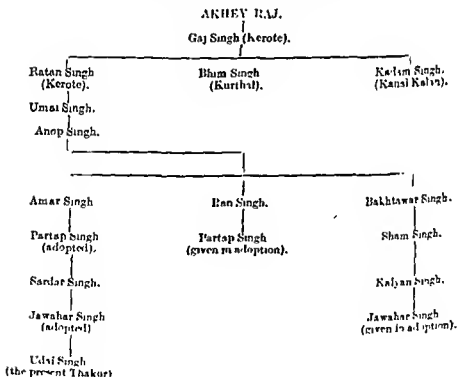
(1) *Rajgarh*.—**RAJA RAJ SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF RAJGARH**, is a Gaur Rajput of the Bithal Dasot family. The estate consists of two villages and yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000. The title of Raja is held by courtesy by the head of the family, and was conferred on Debi Singh by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877. The late Raja Chandar Singh died on the 25th January 1907 leaving no male issue. Raj Singh succeeded him by adoption. He received education at the Mayo College. He has 3 sons named Ram Singh, Laxman

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(ii) Jagirdars.

(1) *Rajgarh* — **RAJA RAJ SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF RAJGARH.** is a Gaur Rajput of the Bithal Dasot family. The estate consists of two villages and yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000. The title of Raja is held by courtesy by the head of the family, and was conferred on Dahi Singh by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877. The late Raja Chandar Singh died on the 23rd January 1907 leaving no male issue. Raj Singh succeeded him by adoption. He received education at the Mayo College. He has 3 sons named Ram Singh, Laxman

RAJA BITHAL DAS

Anand Singh.

Anand Singh

Raj Singh

Atra Ram (Danta)

Prithvi Singh

Kesh Singh

Nagar Singh

Sujan Singh

Narbhay Singh

Urmed Singh

Gopal Singh

Chiman Singh.

Chatar Singh.

Blum Singh

Mohan Singh

Devi Singh

Gulab Singh

Chandar Singh
(adopted from the
Danta family)

Prithi Singh
(given in adoption at
Hyderabad)

Raj Singh
(adopted to Chandar
Singh).

Maharaj

Raj Singh
(adopted present
Jagirdar)

Ram Singh

Laxman Singh.

Bhagwan Singh.

(2) *The Diwan*.—THE SAJJADA NASHIN-I-DARGAH-I-KHAWAJA SAHIB OR DIWAN, is a lineal descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, who is said by tradition to have come to Ajmer from Sanjar in Khorasan to establish a shrine. According to the account given by Mr. La Touche (*Settlement Report*, page 51): "The Khwaja Sahib is said to have died in the year 1235 at the age of 97, and to have come to Ajmer at the age of 52, shortly before the invasion of India by Shalabuddin. Many marvels are related of him in the Akhbarul-Akhyar and other works, and it is difficult to extract the historical facts of his career from the mass of romantic legends which have gathered round his name. It was at Medina that a voice came from the tomb of the Prophet calling for Moinuddin and directed him to go to Ajmer and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call, and, on his arrival at Ajmer, rested on the spot now known as the Kangara Masjid in the Dargah, where at the time the King's camels were tethered. From this he was ejected, and went and took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Ana Sagar, the margin of which lake he found covered with idol temples. The idolators, enraged at the slaughter of kids by the Musalmans, conspired to massacre them, but, when they came in sight of the Khwaja, remained rooted to the spot and though they tried to ejaculate Ram ! Ram ! could only articulate Rahim ! Rahim ! In vain did the idolators, led by the great sorcerer, Ajaipal, and the Deota, Shadideo, renew their attacks. They were defeated on every occasion and finally begged forgiveness of the Khwaja and invited him to come and take up his abode in the town. He consequently chose the site of the present Dargah." The shrine which commands the most profound veneration from Indian Mohammedans, and was visited on foot by the Emperor Akbar as a pilgrim, is endowed with a jagir in Ajmer of fourteen villages, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 22,000, and with another in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territories. The income of the jagir in Hyderabad is shared equally by the Diwan, the Dargah and the Khadims (descendants of the servants of the Khwaja sahib). The Diwan is the Manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine and, besides large offerings, which he shares with the Khadims, holds a jagir in Ajmer and another in Jaipur. The annual income of the jagir is about Rs. 11,500. The present Diwan, Sayed Ali Rasul, succeeded the late Diwan Sayed Sharfuddin Ali Khan, in February 1923, and was made an Honorary Magistrate in March 1925.

(3) *Nawab Kumhar Batori*.—NAWAB MOHAMED UMAR KHAN, commonly known as Nawab Kumhar Bas, holds a jagir consisting of four whole, one three-fourth and one half villages valued at about Rs. 11,000 a year. Tahawwur Khan, the ancestor of the Nawab, accompanied Aurangzeb to Ajmer on his expedition against Dara, but was put to death on suspicion of treachery. His son, Sheruddin, received a jagir from the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. The estate of the present Nawab is under the management of the Court of Wards. Succession is by primogeniture.

(4) *Gangwana*.—**RAJA KALYAN SINGH**, JAGIRDAR OF GANGWANA, is a Rathor Rajput, descended from Kishen Singh, the founder of the Kishengarh State. Maharaja Raj Singh of Kishengarh (1706-48) died leaving four sons of whom the eldest, Fateh Singh, became the ancestor of the Fatehgarh family. The second, Sanwat Singh, succeeded to Kishengarh. The third, Bahadur Singh, on the failure of heirs to Sardar Singh, son of Sanwat Singh, became the ancestor of the present Ruler of Kishengarh. The fourth, Bir Singh, got a share in Karkeri and had two sons, Amar Singh, and Surat Singh. It was intended by Sardar Singh that Amar Singh should succeed him, but Bahadur Singh with the help first of the Maharaja of Jodhpur and subsequently of Holkar expelled Bir Singh and his family from all their possessions except Ralaota and procured the adoption of his own son, Birad Singh. Bir Singh, having joined the Mahrattas, was killed at the battle of Panipat, and his two sons received a jagir of six villages, three subsequently confiscated by the Mahrattas being assigned to Amar Singh, and Gangwana, Untra and Magra to Surat Singh. Of Surat Singh's two sons, the elder received Ralaota, and the younger, Arjan Singh, the Gangwana jagir out of their father's inheritance. Arjan Singh's sons, Balwant Singh and Sher Singh, divided the Gangwana estate, of which moieties are held by their descendants. The whole income of the Jagir is about Rs. 7,000. In the elder branch, that of Raja Bijai Singh, primogeniture now prevails. Raja Kalyan Singh succeeded his adoptive father, Raja Bijai Singh, in 1911. He was born in 1894, and was educated at the Mayo College. Of the shareholders in the other moiety of the jagir, Raja Aman Singh, whose sister was the mother of Maharana Sajjan Singh, of Udaipur, was in the service of the Newar Darbar. He died on the 1st June 1930. Raja Kalyan Singh, the senior member of the Gangwana family and holder of the Jagir of Gangwana, enjoys the hereditary title of Raja.

(5) *Dodiana*.—**MIR MOHAMMAD YUSAF ALI SHAH**, a Moham-madan Sayed Pirzada, holds a jagir consisting of Dudiana and half Dilwari of the annual income of about Rs. 3,800. The former is held by the Jagirdar as Sajjada Nashin of the Shrine of Khwaja Maudud Chishti in Herat, with which, however, all connection has ceased for the small value and is now under the request of the Jagirdar who is College of Agriculture, Nagpur.

.. .. . of the present Jagirdar, was at
 was succeeded by his
 s succeeded by his son,
 d was succeeded by his
 f the present Jagirdar.

(6) *Jharwasa*.—**MIR MAHMOOD ALI**, JAGIRDAR OF JHARWASA AND BHATTIANI, holds a two-thirds share in a Jagir of which the whole value is about Rs. 6,000. The present Jagirdar succeeded his father Mir Mehrban Ali, in February 1922. He is hereditary Mutawalli of the Dargah Piran Pir Sahib, and an Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer.

He is the grandson of Mir Nizam Ali who was an Honorary Magistrate and President of the Committee of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib.

His elder son Yasin Ali was born in the year 1909.

(iii) *Seths.*

(1) RAI BAHADUR SETH GADH MAL LODHA, an Oswal Mahajan, is one of the leading Bankers of Ajmer. He belongs to the Lodha family, of which the origin is ascribed to a Chauhan Rajput of Nandol in Marwar, who being born without arms and legs received the nickname of Lodha (a clod), and subsequently obtained his limbs by the favour of a Jain ascetic. An ancestor of the family migrated to Alwar, and a further migration took place two generations ago to Jaipur and subsequently in 1818 to Ajmer, where the firm was established under the style of Kanwal Nain Hamir Singh. Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal, father of Seth Biradh Mal, was President of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer. He was Honorary Magistrate for many years, and received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1890. Seth Samir Mal died in 1898. Diwan Bahadur Seth Umed Mal, uncle of Seth Biradh Mal, received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901, and that of Diwan Bahadur in 1913, and was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He died in 1923. Seth Biradh Mal was also an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1928. The firm has branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Tonk, Kotah, Alwar and several other places and is working as State Treasurer at Kotah and Alwar, Residency Treasurer at Jodhpur, and Treasurer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Metre Gauge system, Cash and Pay Department, Ajmer, and Rai Bahadur Seth Gadh Mal is a Director of the Edward Mills Company, Limited, Beawar. He received the title of Rai Bahadur on the 12th May 1937. He is an Honorary Magistrate, II class.

(2) RAI BAHADUR SETH BILAG CHAND SONI is the proprietor of the banking firm of Jawahir Mal Gambhir Mal. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Legislative Assembly. His fore father Jawahir Mal was an inhabitant of Kishengarh, whence he migrated to Ajmer in or about 1816 and made a large fortune by trading in opium. Seths Mul Chand, Nemi Chand and Tikam Chand, the great-grandfather, grandfather, and father of Seth Bhag Chand enjoyed the title of Rai Bahadur. The firm has branches at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kotah, Karauli, Dholpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Mandasaur, Agra, Gwalior, Neemuch and other places.

(3) SETH PYARAI LAL, a Jain Oswal, belongs to a family, which, four generations ago, being then settled in Riyan, received the hereditary style of Seth from the Raja of Marwar. The father of the present Seth, Seth Chand Mal was a Member of the Municipal Committee and District Board, Ajmer, and an Honorary Magistrate and in 1877 was granted the title of Rai. The firm, owns one zamindari village in the Central division, and has branches at Damoh and Peshawar.

(4) SETH KALYAN MAL DADILA, is another of the leading bankers of Ajmer. His family originally had their chief house of business in Jaipur. His father, Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mal, was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He has an adopted son, Unrao Mal, who is practising as a Vakil.

(5) RAI SAHIB SETH MOTI LAL, whose father Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal came to Beawar from Khurja in the Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, in 1865 A.D. is the leading Banker in Beawar. His firm is designated "Champa Lal Ram Swaroop" and has branches in Bombay, Karachi, Ajmer and many other places in India. He is also one of the leading Cotton Merchants in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and possesses many cotton ginning and pressing factories in Ajmer-Merwara and other places. His father was the principal promoter of the Edward Mills Company, Limited Beawar. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Government Treasurer in Ajmer-Merwara. He is Agarwal by caste but professes the Digambar Jain religion.

(6) RAI SAHIB SETH VITHAL DAS RATHI, is the adopted son of Seth Damodar Das Rathi and owner of the firm of Thakur Das Khem Raj of Beawar. He is also the Managing Director of the Krishna Mills Beawar in which he holds shares to the extent of about 14 annas in the rupee. His grandfather Seth Khemraj Rathi started the mill industry in Beawar. He is an Honorary Magistrate.

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